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INDIAN
LOCAL NAMES

S. G. BOYD

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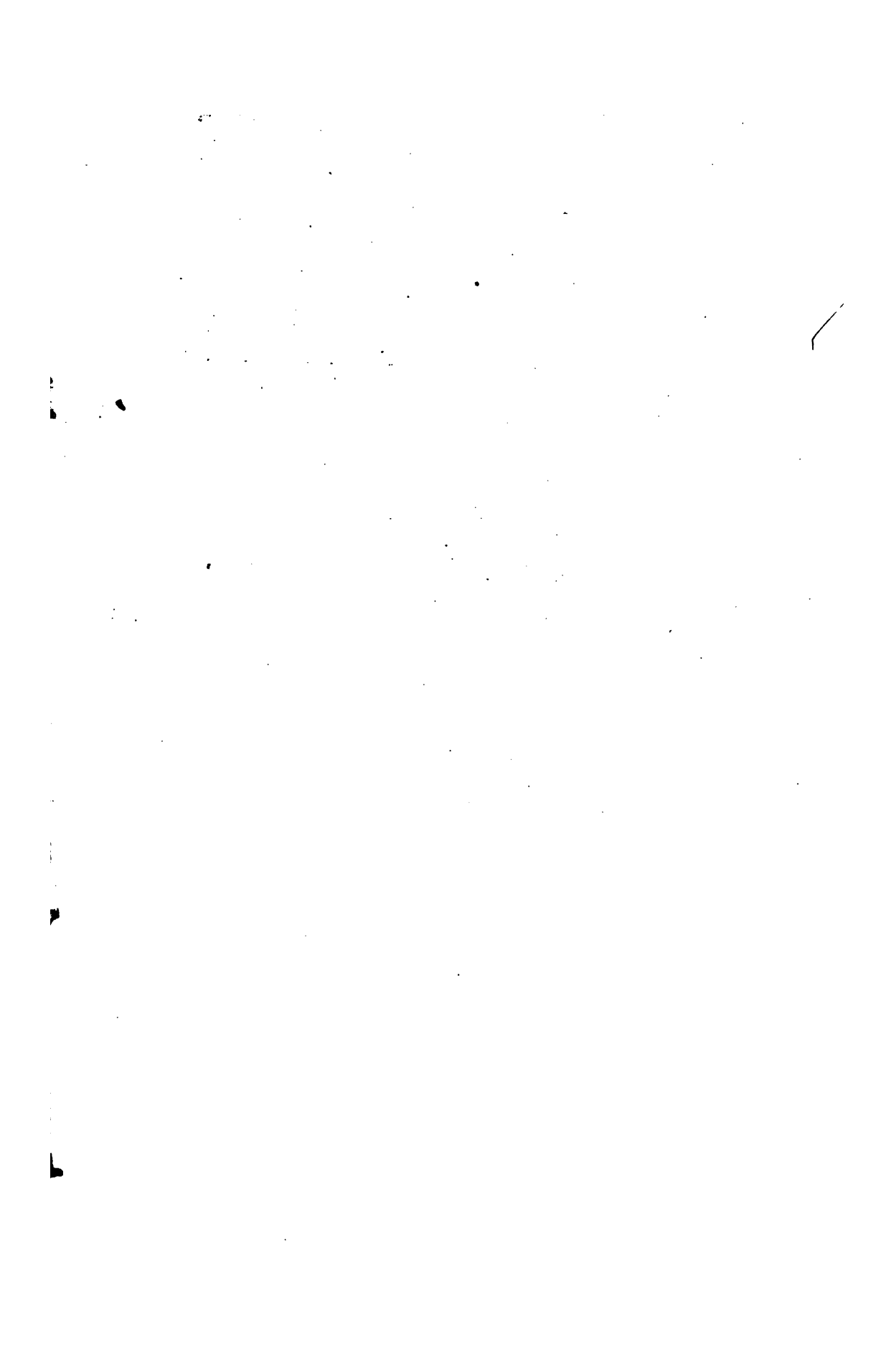
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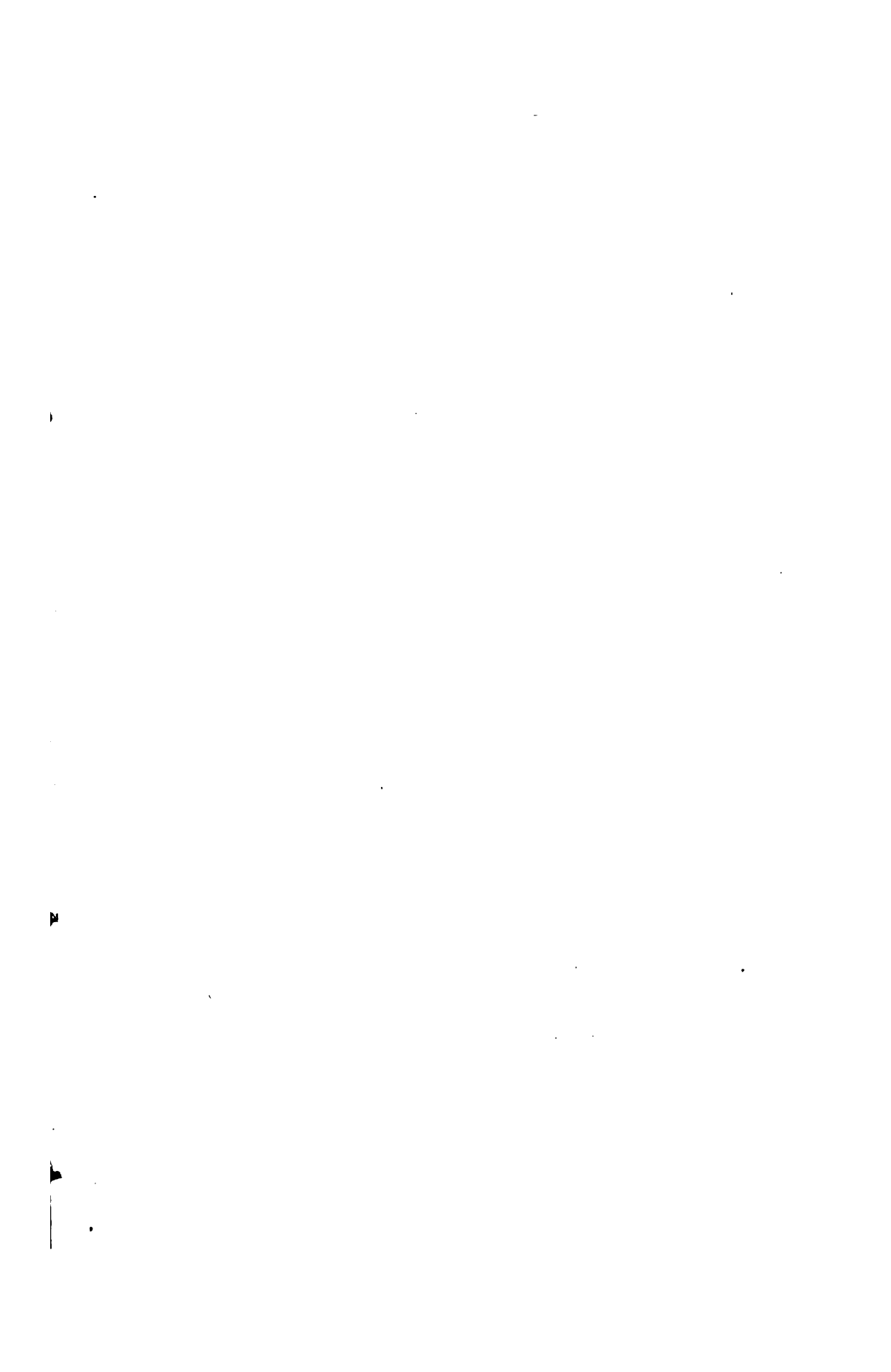
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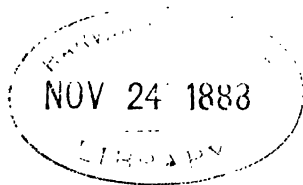
WITH

THEIR INTERPRETATION.

By *Gift* STEPHEN G. BOYD.

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TO THE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS,
A CLASS WHOSE DUTIES ARE
ARDUOUS AND OFTEN PAINFUL,
AND WHOSE LABORS ARE
RARELY APPRECIATED OR ADEQUATELY COMPENSATED,
THIS LITTLE BOOK,
WITH THE HOPE
THAT IT MAY OCCASIONALLY DROP A FLOWER IN THEIR
PATHWAY, IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED BY
THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

WHILST engaged in teaching many years ago, I became impressed with the idea that the signification of local names might be used by teachers not only in imparting in many cases a better idea of the object named, but also in enlivening the too frequently dull monotony of class recitation.

With this impression, I commenced the collection of the signification of local names, found in all parts of the world, of all classes and in all languages. Of course the work progressed slowly, especially as I rejected all definitions known to be merely conjectural in their character, and received even traditional ones with extreme caution.

As the work progressed, however, my interest in the subject increased, and in order to avail myself of the very best authority on the subject in the English language, I even ordered for my library from England during the Civil War, when the rate of exchange was well nigh at its highest point.

Some years subsequent to this, whilst spending some months in Harrisburg, Pa., in a position which gave me free use of the State library, I procured from its shelves the nucleus of my present collection of Indian names.

It was no part of my purpose at the outstart to collect material for publication, but such has been the pleasure derived from the study of the subject, and such the evident advantage of a knowledge of the signification of local names, not only to the teacher, but to all persons making any pretensions to culture, indeed even to casual readers of the current literature of the day, that I have concluded to publish the result of my labors, especially as, so far as known to me, the matter I have on hand is not now within reach of the public in any practical form, but scattered through many volumes, and much of it indeed, especially that relating to Indian names, not in print at all.

Upon concluding to publish my collection, my first thought was to print it all in one volume, merely placing the Indian names in a separate vocabulary, for greater convenience of reference. As the subject of local names in general, however, is a very broad and instructive one, from the study of which can be learned not only very much concerning the object named, but also much of the history and peculiarities of different peoples, and as I have not now the time, nor all the data desirable, to enable me to bring to press my contemplated work on local names in general, and as the present seems as well suited for the introduction of the Indian names to the public, as any future period is likely to be, I have concluded to publish my Indian collection separately, and without further delay, hoping to be able to put the other work through the press during the coming year.

In presenting this matter to the public, and especially to teachers, it is due to all parties to say, I have acted merely the part of a compiler—I hope a careful one. But whilst this has been all it was in my power to do, I can safely say I have spared no labor or pains to obtain my information from the most reliable sources.

In the preparation of the work, I have availed myself of the writings of Schoolcraft, Rev. John Heckewelder, Hon. J. H. Turnbull of Hartford, Conn., Hon. Albert Gallatin, Hon. Albert G. Gatschet of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnography, L. H. Morgan, Esq., Wm. C. Reichel, Esq., and others, and I acknowledge myself greatly indebted for personal aid to Judge G. W. Stidham of Eufala, I. T., N. T. True, Esq., of Bethel, Me., J. K. Simms, Esq., of Fort Plain, N. Y., Rev. S. G. Wright of Leech Lake, Minn., Rev. Thomas S. Williamson of St. Peter's, Minn., and Rev. J. Ross Ramsey of Wewoka, I. Ty.

Notwithstanding the compiler has exercised every reasonable precaution to insure accuracy, he cannot hope his little work is free from errors. Whilst he freely admits that a knowledge of the score or more of Indian languages and dialects of languages from which those words are derived, would have enabled him to avoid errors into which he may have fallen, he is nevertheless impressed with the thought that if we wait for a work of this kind, until some one acquainted with all those languages shall write it, this generation will have passed away before such an event is likely to happen, since he knows of no one now living familiar with more than three or four of them. As before stated, he has sought the very best sources of information, both in books and in living persons, and has compiled the work with all possible care, rejecting many words, the definitions of which were not well authenticated.

Having done this, he commits his little volume to the public with the hope that it may not only afford entertainment and instruction to its readers, but that it will awaken a deeper interest in the subject of which it treats, and in the history, habits and manners of the aboriginal races of America.

S. G. B.

INTRODUCTION.

SCATTERED all over our continent are to be found scores upon scores of local names standing as silent but most eloquent memorials of the previous existence of aboriginal races which will return to dwell among us no more forever.

To all appearances those names are almost as imperishable as the objects to which they are attached, and whilst the sweet melody of their sounds is the subject of unceasing admiration, their signification though known to comparatively few persons, are no less entitled to the attention of those who admire the exercise of good judgment in the practical affairs of life, and the beautiful in thought and sentiment.

Possibly in those particulars the Indian local names in America, as given by themselves, will compare favorably with those given by any other people in any country or at any known period of the world's history.

To bring into clearer relief some of those characteristics of our aboriginal races, as illustrated in their local nomenclature, as well as to give greater zest to the study of our local history and geography, is the chief purpose of this compilation.

Whilst the writer fully recognizes the very great value of treatises on the grammatical structure of our Indian languages, for several reasons he has not deemed it proper to introduce matter of that character into those pages. He rather recognizes the fact that whilst such works are well suited to the wants and tastes of the few who have the time and inclination for extended research into the grammatical forms and etymological peculiarities and characteristics of those languages and their very numerous dialects, the masses must be content with a knowledge merely of the signification of the local names scattered so profusely around them, and with which they are brought into daily contact.

In the preparation of the present work, my purpose has been to produce as large a collection as possible of those names with their signification, stripped of all dispensable verbiage.

Somewhat singular as it may appear, I have striven to make a *small* book rather than a *large* one.

The book having been intended for convenient reference, nothing has been incorporated in it that could possibly be dispensed with.

True in many cases remarks more or less extended might have

been added to definitions, and innumerable foot notes could have been added to swell the size and increase the cost of the work, neither of which it was desirable to do, especially not the latter, as I wish to place it within reach of every one interested in the subject to which it relates.

It will be seen that in some cases two and sometimes even three definitions are given to a word. In most cases these have been obtained from entirely different sources, each entitled to more or less credit, and may arise from a misapprehension of the origin of the word, owing to the very great phonetic corruption which has taken place, or from translating from a different dialect, or in cases of great similarity of elementary sounds from translating from a root found in another language altogether, which would not only change the shade of meaning, but give an entirely different signification.

In many instances, too, when doubts existed as to the correctness of a definition, it has been so worded as to caution the reader against its unqualified acceptance.

Whilst there might have been included in this connection without impropriety some remarks on the geographical distribution of the different Indian families, whose local names appear in those pages, the writer is free to admit that no matter how ably written such an article might be, the maps on this subject, now found in nearly every school history of the United States, will give a much better idea of the geographical position of those families and tribes than any mere verbal description can possibly do.

Moreover, it is not my purpose to duplicate in this work information within easy reach elsewhere.

It will be seen, too, I have in many cases seemingly departed from the correct orthography of words defined.

In those cases I have merely given the orthography of an earlier day, or the orthography of the original translators, some of whom are alluded to in the preface. Even Mr. Gatschet, recently translating names in the Gulf States, departs widely from the orthography found there.

Although I have mainly followed the orthography of the present, fearing, unless I did so, the names in many cases could not be identified with the present ones, there are very good reasons why the original orthography should be retained. The fact is we are fast drifting away, by phonetic corruption, from those beautiful Indian words, and the time may come when many of the names standing for those given by the aborigines will contain hardly one sound embraced in the original word; in which case those words could no longer be traced to their origin, by their phonetic elements. Were it of any avail, we would say stop this mutilation. But it goes on, and will continue to go on until the last element of the original word, like the last remnant of the race that used it, shall have forever departed.

Already whilst many words like Paxton, Port Tobac co and Yellow Breeches have metamorphosed so completely their origin would not be suspected, others are following in their train to hasten the time when the English tongue giving forth purely English sounds, only, shall encircle the globe.

Nothing is more evident than that all Indian local names have, or had a signification, and that in most cases those names were given with rare good judgment ; at any rate, that they exercised quite as much judgment and good taste in such matters as did any of the races in Europe or Asia in former times. A very large majority of their names convey an idea of some property, quality or characteristic of the object named, and not a few are commemorative of events which took place at or near the object, to which the names belong, and therefore may be said to be historical in their character. Whilst, however, the Indians frequently embalm events in their local names, they rarely honor their great men by giving their names to geographical objects, differing in this particular very greatly from our own people ; and they quite as rarely manifest any religious sentiment or predilection in their local names.

Nor did they often give names having a metaphorical rather than a literal meaning. True they bestowed such beautiful names as Minnehaha and Suwanee, but they were descriptions of what was real in nature.

This circumstance would seem to indicate that they were not an imaginative people, notwithstanding many of their great men have been noted for their eloquence. Judging, too, from their names, we should think they were rather grave than gay, although several of those names record their places of drinking and feasting.

What strikes us very forcibly, is the uniformity, in character, of their names over the entire area of our continent, from which we must infer about the same degree of intellectual development, if not indeed great similarity in mental characteristics. No one section seems to show more intellectual culture than another, or more fancy, or more of the æsthetic element, or more religious veneration, or more of the sentiment of patriotism.

Whilst comparatively little of their history prior to the arrival of Europeans can be learned from their local names, mainly because they were destitute of letters, they prove unerring landmarks in determining the territorial limits not only of different families, but very often of different tribes of the same family, since many tribes had dialects of their own.

I need hardly say the Indians are not responsible for the very free use which has been made of their local nomenclature by European settlers in this country, who have been using them without any regard whatever to their signification—rivers taking the names of mountains, and mountains of rivers, and the names of both given to cities, towns, political divisions, post-offices, and corner groceries. Nor are they responsible for the transplanting of those

names to localities where they could not possibly have been pronounced by the indigenous population.

It is to be deeply regretted that the signification of so many of those names are lost, we fear beyond all hope of recovery. Independent of the very great change, phonetically, which many words have undergone, where idiomatic constructions occur even a fair knowledge of the language will not always insure a correct translation. This being the case, it is all-important that those translations be made whilst the Indian is yet a living language.

Indeed, even now some of those dialects are unknown to their few mongrel descendants. But much can yet be done to save our rich Indian nomenclature from oblivion, especially if it be quickly done.

It will be seen I have appended a few words to the general vocabulary. These were not obtained in time for insertion in their proper place. They have been procured mainly from Mr. Morgan's *League of the Iriquois*, a work now out of print, but richly entitled to republication.

I have also included in this volume in a miscellaneous vocabulary a few words from my coming work on local names in general, selecting mainly from those which I have not seen published in any work easily accessible to the general reader.

VOCABULARY.

A.

ABAQUA'GE; i. e., "a flaggy meadow;" the name of a pond in Conn., near the source of Little River.

ABENA'KES, ABANA'KEE, or ABENA'KISS, *wabanung*—the east, or place of light, and *akee*—land; i. e., "the east land"; the name given to a large tribe of Indians, formerly inhabiting the extreme northeastern part of the U. S.

ABRIGA'DA, *abrigaut*; i. e., "shelter," "hiding-place;" the name of a hill in Waterbury, Conn., having on its side a deep cavern-like cliff called "the Indian house;" whence the name.

ABSE'CON, ABSE'CUM, *wabisee*—a swan, and *ong* for *ink*—place; i. e., "the place of the swan;" the name of a creek in New Jersey.

ABWOI'NA, or ABWOINAC, *abwoin*—a Sioux, and *akee*—land; i. e., "the land of the Sioux; a term formerly applied in a general way to the country lying between the Miss. and the Mo. rivers, and north of the St. Peters river, formerly occupied by the Sioux.

AC'COMAC, *acaum-auke*; i. e., "on the other side," or "the other side land;" the name of a peninsula east of Chesapeake Bay. This name was given by the Nanticoke Indians. Other authorities say the word is derived from *aco*—limit, *auk*—wood, and *ahkee*—land, and means, "the limit of the wood-land."

ACE'YEDAN; i. e., "place of weeping;" so called by the Dakotah Indians, because of weeping there the death of some of their relatives; the name of a large creek in N. W. Iowa. See Oce'yedan.

ACH'AFALAY'A, *hucha*—river, *falaya*—long; i. e., "long river;" the name of the principal western outlet of the Miss. river. The word is sometimes spelled Atchafalaya.

ACH'QUAKENU'NA, *tach quach acan mena*; i. e., "where pounding blocks are made," or "where we get the wood for pounding blocks," namely *gum*, which wood the Indians call *tachquaha caniminschi*.

ACHQUANSCH'ICOLA, *ach quoanch icola*; i. e., "the place from which we take fish by means of the bush nets." This spot is near the Lehigh Water Gap, west side of the river.

ACHSIN'NINK; i. e., "standing stone;" the name of a place in Western Penna. The word is said to allude to a large rock standing separate, and where no others are near.

ACH'WICK, ACHWEEK; i. e., "bushy," "difficult to pass;" the name of a creek in Central Penna.

ACKEEKSEE'BE, *akuk*—kettle, and *sipi*—stream; i. e., "kettle stream;" the name of a northern tributary of Rum River, which enters the Miss. a few miles north of the Falls of St. Anthony.

ACOM'EQUES; i. e., "the land on the other side;" the name of a district on the east side of the Thames river, in Conn., and near its mouth.

ACOMES. This word is supposed to be derived from *aco*—a bound, or point; and is thought to mean "a rest," or "a place of stopping;" the name of a fall in the Amariscoggin river in Maine.

ACQUAC'KANONCK', *aco*—limit, *misquak*—red cedar, *auk*—wood, (stump, or trunk of tree;) i. e., "the limit of the red cedar stumps, or trunks;" or possibly a better translation would be "the limit of the red cedar wood;" the name of a village on the Passaic river in N. J.

ACQUI'A, *equiwi*; i. e., "between, or in between" (something.) Others say the word is derived from *akki*—earth, and means literally "earthy, or muddy creek;" the name of a creek in Va.

AHIKI, or OUHEGEE, *ahi iki*; i. e., "Sweet potato mother;" the name of an eastern tributary of the Chattahoochee river.

AISAHATCHA, *itchi*, or *itche*—deer, and *hatcha*—river; i. e., "Deer River." This was formerly the name of a river in Fla. now ca AT hvr l isrwedi edlores from the Creek and Seminole.

ALABAM'A, *alba*—thicket, and *ayalmu*—place cleared (of trees or underbrush;) i. e., "thicket clearers." The name was first applied to a tribe of Indians who formerly resided at the junction of the Tombigbee and the Coosa, or Alabama.

ALGAN'SEE, *gan*-lake, *mushco-dainsee*—prairie; i. e., "the lake prairie," or "the prairie resembling a lake;" the name of a township in Branch Co., Michigan.

ALGONAC', *algonkin*—*akee*; i. e., "Algonquin Land;" the name of a village in St. Clair county, Michigan.

ALGON'KIN, ALLEGAN, *sagiegan*—a lake; the name of an agricultural and mining county in Michigan.

ALLEGHE'NY, *welhik-hanne*, or *oolik-hanne*; i. e., "the best, or the fairest stream." The foregoing is supposed to be the correct definition, derived from the language of the Delaware Indians.

AL'LUM, or WALLUM'S POND; i. e., "the fox pond;" the name of a pond in the N. E., part of Conn.

AMAKAL'LI, or AMACALLEE, *ama*—water, and *kalola*—sliding, tumbling; i. e., "the sliding or tumbling water;" the name of a tributary of the Flint River in Miss.

AM'BOY; called by the Indians who dwelt there *embote*, which sig., if Indian, "round and hollow;" the name of a town in N. J.

AMENONOOSUC, *namaes*—fish, *hussan*—stone, *uc*—place; i. e., "the stony fish place," or "the stony fish brook;" the name of a western tributary of the Androscoggin River in N. H.

AMIC'WAYS, or AMICAWAES, *amik*—a beaver.

AMIKAIN'DAND; i. e., "beaver house;" the name of the most eastern of the Beaver Islands in Lake Michigan.

AN'DES, *anta*—copper. This name was applied by the Indians to the mountains near Cuzco, the ancient capital of Peru.

ANNEMO'SING, *annemose*—a young fox, *ing* (ink.)—place; i. e., "the place of the young fox;" the Indian name of the Fox Islands in Lake Michigan.

ANO'KA; i. e., "on both sides;" the name of a village in Minn. on both sides of Rum River.

APACH'ES. This word is said to mean "men;" the name of a tribe of Indians.

APPALA'CHEE; supposed to be derived from *apalatchi okli*; i. e., "those (people) on the other side," or "the people on the other side;" the term was formerly applied to a town on Appalachee Bay, Fla. It is now the name of a river in the northern part of Ga.

AP'PALA'CHICO'LA, *apalatchukla*; i. e., "old town." This river was named after an Indian town formerly standing on its banks.

APPOL'ECON, *apelogacan*, or *apillochgacan*; i. e., "from whence the messenger returned," possibly "the way by which the messenger returns." This word is from the Minsy—a dialect of the Lenappe language.

AQUAPAU'KIT. This word probably means "at the end of a small pond;" the name of a place in Conn.

AQUAS'QUIT, *achowasquit*; i. e., "grassy," "overgrown with grass."

AQUEB'APAUG, AQUAB'EPAUG. This word may mean either "before the pond," or the "pond before" some other pond; the name of a pond near the head of Pawcatuck river in R. I.

ASH'AWOG, ASSAWAUG, NASHAWOG; i. e., the "place between two rivers," or the crotch of a river. This word is said to occur frequently in New England in various combinations.

ASH'OWUGH CUMMOCK'E; i. e., "the half way place," or "the place between;" that is, "the island between the large island and the main land;" the name of an island near New London, Conn.

ASPET'UC, ASPAT'OCK; i. e., "a height;" the name of a river in New Milford, Conn. There is a ridge dividing the two principal branches of this river, called Aspatuck Hill, and the probability is the river took its name from the hill.

ASP'ROOM; i. e., "high," "lofty" or "elevated;" the name of a mountain in Conn.

ASSAWAS'SUC, *assawa suck*, or *nashuae suck*; i. e., "the fork of the brook," or better "the place between the forks of the brook," the name of a place in E. Glastenbury, Conn.

ASSIN'ABOINA, *assin*—a stone or stony, *abwoina*—Sioux, *akee*—earth or country; i. e., "the stony country of the Sioux."

ASTEN'ROGEN, *osteura*—rock, *oge*—in the water; i. e., "the rock in the water; the Indian name for Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

A'TE'SI, *ä'tässa*; i. e., "war club;" the name of a town in the Indian territory, called after an old town on the Tallapoosa River.

ATTACAP'AS; i. e., "men eaters." This word was originally the name of an Indian tribe in the gulf states, and would indicate that its members practiced cannibalism.

ATTAPUL'GUS, *itu pulga*; i. e., "boring holes into wood to make fire;" the name of a village in Decatur Co., Ga.

B.

BALD EAGLE CR., PA., was called by the Indians *wapalanne was chiech hanne*, i. e., "the stream whereon is the bald eagle's nest."

BANT'AM. This word may be derived from *peantum*, and if so it sig. "he prays," or "praying," meaning a Christian Indian; at present the name of a small river in Conn.

BEAVER DAM CREEK, in W. Penna., was called by the Indians *amochk pah as ink*; i. e., "the place where the beaver have shut up the stream."

BIG BEAVER RIVER was called by the Indians *amochkwi sipu*, or *amochk hanne*; i. e., "beaver stream;" the name of a river in W. Penna.

BIGTOOTH CREEK, Centre Co., Pa., was called by the Indians *mangipi sink*; i. e., "the place where big teeth are found."

BILOX'I, B'LUKSI, *luktschi*—turtle. The sig. of the particle *B* is lost, but the word has some allusion to the catch of turtles; the name of a bay and town on the coast of Miss.

BLACK LICK CREEK, in W. Penna., was called by the Indians *naskaishoni*; i. e., "the lick of a blackish color."

BROOK'LYN, N. Y., or rather the place where that city stands, was called by the Indians *mereychawick*, from *me*—the, *reckwa*—sand, *ick*—place or locality; i. e., "the sandy place."

BUFFALO CREEK, W. Penna., was called by the Indians *sisilic-hanne*; i. e., "the stream resorted to by the buffaloes."

BUSHY CREEK, in W. Penna., was called by the Indians *achemek*; i. e., "bushy," "difficult to cross."

C.

CAN'ADA, *kanata*, or *kanada*; i. e., "a village" or "a town."

CANAJOHAR'IE, *kanada*—village, *oquari*—a bear; i. e., "the village of the bear," others say the word means "the pot that washes itself;" the name of a town on the Mohawk river, N. Y.

CANDOT'O, *candatowa*; i. e., "high land;" the name of the ridge upon which the town of Ridgefield, Conn. stands.

CANKAPOJ'A; i. e., "light wood;" the name of a small lake at the head of Vermillion river, Dakota.

CANNON'PA; i. e., "two woods;" the name of a chain of small lakes in E. Dakota; so called on account of having two small groves of timber on their banks.

CANNOUCH'EE, from the Creek word *ikanō dshi*; i. e., "graves are there;" the name of a river in Ga.

CAPA'GE, *kuppaug*, or *kobpog*; i. e., "an enclosed place." Possibly the name may have originally been applied to the Narrows, in the Naugatuck river at Beacon Hill, Conn.

CASSACUB'QUE, *kussukobske*; i. e., "high rock;" the name of a great ledge of rocks in Colchester, Conn.

CATASAU'QUA, *gattoshacki*; i. e., "the earth is thirsty," "wants rain;" the name at present of a town in Lehigh Co., Penna.

CATAWIS'SA, *gatta wissi*; i. e., "becoming fat;" the name of a creek in Columbia Co., Penna., emptying into the Susquehanna near Bloomsburg.

CAUCOMGO'MIC, *kau-kon-gumik*; i. e., "at the big gull lake;" the name of a lake in Me.

CAUGH'NA'WAG'A; i. e., "stone in the rapid water." Some writers say this word means coffin-shaped stone in the water; the name of a town on the Mohawk river in N. Y.

CAW'AN'SHAN'OCK, *gawunsch-hanne*; i. e., "green briar stream;" the name of a creek in Armstrong Co., Pa.

CAYUGA, or CYUGA, *kaouhiokwen*; i. e., "canoes pulled out of water." Other authorities say this word sig. "long lake;" the name of a lake in N. Y.

CEGA IYEYAP'I; i. e., "kettles are found;" the name of the lakes and country near Fort Wadsworth, Dakota.

CHANHAS'AN; i. e., "pale bark wood," "sugar tree;" the name of several small rivers in Minn. and Dakota.

CHANK'A; i. e., "fire stone;" the name of a western tributary of the Dakota, formerly Jaques or James river; so called from a very hard rock consisting of semifused or vitrified sand-stone, found near its mouth.

CHAN'SHA'YAP'I; i. e., "red wood," literally "a post painted red;" the name of a western tributary of the Minn.

CHAN-SHU'-SHKA; i. e., "box elder;" the name of a tribe of Dakotas.

CHANSNSAN'; i. e., "tumbling," or "rapid;" the Dakota name for what is now called Dakota river.

CHA'PA; i. e., "beaver;" the name of a river in Minn.

CHASKE. This word is the name of a village on the Minn. river in Carver Co., Minn., and is the name of the first child of a woman, if a son; if a daughter, the name would be *Winona*.

CHASMU'NA; i. e., "sandy;" the name of a tribe of Dakotas.

CHATTAHATCH'EE; i. e., "rock river, or rocky river."

CHATTAHOO'CHEE, CHATAHUCHI, *tchatu*—rock, stone, *hutchi*—marked, provided with signs; i. e., "pictured rocks;" the name of a large river of Ga.

CHATTANOO'GA, said to mean "crow's nest;" the name of a creek in Ga.; also the name of a city in Tennessee.

CHAUTAU'QUA; i. e., "foggy place;" the name of a lake in the S. W. part of N. Y. Probably the name was first applied to some portion of its shores.

CHEESECHANKAM'UCK; i. e., "the great fishing place at the wier;" the name of the east branch of Farmington river, Conn.

CHEH TAN'BEH, or CHETAN'BE; i. e., "sparrow hawk's nest;" the name of a tributary of the Minn. river.

CHES'APEAKE, *che* or *t'chi*—great, *sepe* or *sipi*—water stretched out, *ahki*—place; i. e., "the place where there is a great body of still water stretched out." Another definition from pretty good authority, is "superior saltish bay."

CHEPACH'ET; i. e., "a place of separation," as where a stream divides; the name of a creek and village in R. I.

CHEYENN'E, SHAIENNA or SHYENNE; i. e., "speaking a different language;" the name originally of a tribe of Indians recognized as a part of the great Dakota family, although their language indicated that they sprang from the Chippewa or Algonkin stock.

CHICA'GO, *chicagowunzh*; i. e., "the wild onion or leek." *Kaug*, in the Algonkin, sig. "porcupine," and *she-kaug*—"polecat." The analogy between those words is apparent; but whether the onion was named before or after the animal we leave our readers to investigate for themselves, that field of inquiry lying beyond the scope of the present work.

The probability is, however, that where the great city of Chicago now stands the wild onion once held undisputed sway.

CHICKAHOM'INY, *chik-amaw-hony*; i. e., "turkey lick," or "the lick at which the turkeys are plenty;" the name of a river in Va.

CHICKAMAU'GA; said to mean "river of death;" the name of a small river of Ga. and Tenn.

CHICKEMAX'EN, *chicke*—big, *maxen* or *moxen*—a moccasin; i. e., big moccasin.

CHICONES'SE, *chic-onas-ink*; i. e., "the place where it was forcibly taken from us, against our will."

CHICK'HANSENK', *tshink hansink*; i. e., "where we were robbed," or "the place where the robbery was committed."

CHICOM'ICO, *che*—great, *comaco*—house, or enclosed place; i. e., "the great house;" possibly the house of a Sachem.

CHIK'NICOM'IKA now CHICACOMICO, *tschik enumike*; i. e., "the place of turkeys," or "the place where turkeys are plenty;" the name of a stream on the eastern shore of Maryland.

CHIKISALUN'GA, *chik is walunga*; supposed to mean "place of crabs, or crab-fish," or "the creek on which the ground is full of holes made by the crab-fish." Others say the word means "long piece of land where rabbits burrow." The word is now the name of a creek in Lanc. Co., Pa.

CHILESQUA'QUE, *chelesuage*; i. e., "resort of snow birds;" the name of a creek in Northumberland Co., Pa.

CHIN'KE CLA MOO'SE, *achts-chingi-clamme*; i. e., "it almost meets together," or "nearly joins."

CHIP'PAQUID'DICK, or CHIPPOQUIDDICK, *cheppi-aquidne*; i. e., "separated island:" the name of an island separated by a narrow strait from Martha's Vineyard.

CHIP'PEWAY, *oshib wah*; i. e., "he overcomes," not in battle only, but in any undertaking, or "he surmounts obstacles."

CHISSENE'SICK, *chuessenesisik*; i. e., "the place of blue birds," or "the place where blue birds flock together;" the name of a river in Va.

CHOHWAJ'ICA; i. e., "willow;" the name of several streams and lakes in Minn.

CHO'KIN; i. e., "roasting," or "the place of the roasting;" the name of a lake in Minn., near the Mayauakan River, probably so called from the Dakotas roasting here, teepoinna, a root much used by them for food, and found in great abundance on its banks.

CHOWAN', *chawwanoke*; i. e., "south, or southern country." The name was applied to this stream by Capt. John Smith. It was, however, applied by the Powhatans and neighboring tribes of Va., to the *country south* of them; the name of a river of Va. and N. C. flowing into Albemarle Sound.

CHUQUISA'CA; i. e., "bridge of gold" in the Quinchua Indian dialect. This word is the name of the present capital of Bolivia on the Rio de la Plata, a small tributary of the Cachimayo. There is a ford on the river at this point across which vast treas-

ures were formerly carried by the Incas of Peru, on their way to Cuzco. From this circumstance the name is supposed to have been derived.

CHY'GOES, *tschich ohaiki*; i. e., "the oldest planted ground;" the Indian name of the place where Bennington, N. J., now stands.

CICQUES'SING, *kikous*—fish, *ink*—place; i. e., "the fishing place;" the Indian name of Lewis Creek, Del.

COAQUAN'NOK; i. e., "grove of tall pine trees;" I think this name was applied by the Indians to the spot where Philad. now stands. This place was subsequently called by them *quak al nunk*; i. e., "place of Quakers."

COASSAT'TUCK, *kowas htugk*; i. e., "pine wood;" the name of a hill in N. Stonington, Conn.

COCAL'ICO; i. e., "where snakes gather together in holes or dens" to pass the winter; the name of a creek in Lancaster Co., Pa.

COCHABAM'BA; i. e., "the granary;" a department of Bolivia rich in agricultural products, lying east of the Andes.

COCH'IKU'ACK; i. e., "a wild, dashing stream."

COCOO'SING, *gok-hos-ing*, or *gok-hos-ink*; i. e., "place of owls;" the name of a small stream that rises in Montville, Conn., and flows into the Thames river.

CODO'RUS. It is said this word means "rapid water." It is probably of Iriquois origin; the name of a stream in southern Penna. on which the town of York is located. An older orthography is *Cadores*.

COHOCK'SINK, *cuwen-hack-ink*; i. e., "at the fine pine lands."

CONCHAR'DEE, *kanshade*; i. e., "red dirt," "red earth;" a word of Creek origin and now the name of a place a few miles west of Talladega, Alabama.

CON'EAUET LAKE; i. e., "snow lake;" the name of a lake in W. Penna.

CON'EDOGWIN'IT, or CONODOGUINIT; i. e., "for a long way noth-

ing but bends," "continual bends;" the name of a stream in Cumbl'd Co., Pa.

CON'EMAUGH; i. e., "otter creek;" a stream in W. Penna. flowing into the Kiskeminets River.

CONEQUENES'SING; i. e., "for a long way straight," or "running a straight course;" the name of a creek in Butler Co., Pa.

CONESTO'GO. It may be that this word which is generally supposed to be of Iriquoï origin, is a corruption of *canastagiowne*; i. e., "the great magic land;" the English settlers applying the name to the stream; the name of a creek flowing through a most charming section of Lan. Co., Pa.

CONEWA'GO, *gune uage*; i. e., a "long strip," or "long reach;" the name of a large creek in Dauphin Co., Pa. The probability is the name was first applied to a district near Middletown, in Dauphin Co., Pa., now also the name of rapids in the Susquehanna near Middletown, and also the name of a creek in York Co., Pa., flowing into this river near those rapids.

CONEWAN'GO; i. e., "they have been long gone;" the name of a creek flowing into the Alleghany river in Warren Co., Pa.

CONEWAN'TA, *gunnunga*; i. e., "they staid long time away."

CONNECT'ICUT, *Quinnituk*; i. e., "land on the long tidal river," or "land on the river without end, with tides."

CONECOCHAGUE, (Kon'e-ko-cheeg'); i. e., "indeed a long way." The word seems to refer to some occasion when a party of Indians became impatient of travel; the name of a stream in Franklin Co., Pa.

COOKQUA'GO, *kekoa, okowa*—an owl, and *goa*—big; i. e., "big owl;" the name of the west branch of the Delaware river.

COOS; a Lenappe word, sig.—"pines," or "the pines."

CORAPECH'EN, *cola pechen*; i. e., "fierce running stream;" the name of a creek in Md.

COSHEC'TON; supposed to sig—"finished small harbor."

COW'AMPS, COWOMPSQUE, *cau ompsk*; i. e., "a whet-stone," or

rock suitable for that purpose; the name of a place on the south side of Potatuck river in Conn.

COWANES'QUE; i. e., "briery," "thornbushy;" the name of a creek in N. Penna.

COWAS'SIT, COWISSECK; i. e., a "place of small pine trees." The name is now applied to a small stream in Conn.

COWAUT'ACUCK, *howaw-tugk-auk*; i. e., "pine wood land." The word is at present the name of a small river in Conn.

COW'WAUS; i. e., "pine land;" the name of a rugged tract in Conn., near New London.

CROOKED CREEK, PA., was called by the Indians *woak-hanne*; i. e., "crooked stream."

CROSS CR. IN WASH. CO., PA. The Indian name of this stream was *wewunsschi saquik*; i. e., "two streams emptying themselves into a river on opposite sides."

CUN'NEYAUT, CUNNEAUT, *gunneate*; i. e., "it is long since they went;" the name of a creek in N. Penna.

CUP'PACOM'MUCK; i. e., "a close place," "a hiding place;" the name of a swamp in Conn.

CUPSUP'TIC; i. e., "the act of drawing a sieve while fishing;" the name of the most northern of the Umbagog chain of lakes in Maine.

CUSSAWA'GO; i. e., "snake with big belly;" the name of a creek in Crawford Co., Pa.

CUSSE'TA, *hasi'hta*; i. e., "coming from the sun." The word is at present the name of a town in Ala.

D.

DAHLON'EGA, *tau-lau-ne-ca*; i. e., "yellow money;" the name of a village in Ga., near the richest gold mines in the State.

DAKO'TA; i. e., "many in one government." It will be observed this word is the equivalent of our *E pluribus unum*. This is the name by which the largest tribe or nation of Indians in the U. S. call themselves. They were formerly better known by the

name of the Sioux. The name is said to have been assumed because the nation consists of many tribes.

DEL'AWARE RIVER. The Indians are said to have called this stream the *kit-hanne*; i. e., "the largest stream."

DETROIT' was called by the Indians *teuch sa grandie*, also *wa-wetun ong*, both words sig. "the place of the turned channel." It has been remarked by many visitors who reached this place by boat at night, or in dark weather, or who were inattentive to the currents, that owing to the extraordinary involutions of those currents, the sun appears to rise in the wrong place.

E.

EEL RIVER, IND. This river was called by the Indians *shoamague*; i. e., "slippery fish," possibly equivalent to a translation.

ELK CREEK, WASH. CO., IND., was called by the Indians *moos-hanne*; i. e., "elk stream." Moos is the name for elk in the Delaware language.

ELK LICK CREEK, in Penna., called by the Indians *mosi-mahon-hanne*; i. e., "elk lick stream."

E'QUINUNK'; i. e., "the place where the wearing apparel is distributed;" the name of a town in Wayne Co., Pa., on the Delaware river.

ES'QUIMAU, from the Algonkin word *eskimautick*; i. e., "eaters of raw fish."

ES'TABO'GA, *isti*—people, *apokita*—to reside; i. e., "where people reside;" the name of a town on the Coosa river, Alabama.

EYOTA'. It is probable this word is a corruption of *Iyotan*, a Dakota word sig. "greatest," or "the greatest;" the name of a village near the boundary line between Iowa and Minn.

F.

FINHOL'OWAY, *fin-ha'-lui*; i. e., "high bridge," or "high foot log;" the name of a swamp in Ga.

FISHING CREEK, IN CENTRE CO., PA., was called by the Indians *namaes-hanne*; i. e., "fish stream."

FRANKFORD CREEK in E. Penna., was called by the Indians *wingohocking*, or *wingehocking*; i. e., "choice spot of ground for cultivation," "a favorite spot for planting." Of course allusion is had to the fertile banks of the stream.

G.

GANGAS'COE, *shin-gas-cui*; i. e., "level and boggy."

GASCON'SAGE; i. e., "the perpendicular falls," now Rochester, N. Y.

GICHTH HANNE; "largest stream in the place or parts."

GOOKHO'SING; i. e., "habitation of owls," or "place of owls."

GUENT'ICO, *guentican*; i. e., "dancing," place of frolicking."

H.

HACK'ENSACK, supposed to be derived from *haucquan-sauk*; i. e., "hook mouth;" the name of the channel by which the waters of Newark Bay find their way around Bergen Point to New York Bay. *Shok* or *sauk* is a root denoting "to pour out," or "pouring out." Others say this word is derived from *hack-ink-sa-quink*, and sig. "a stream which unites with another stream in a low place or on low ground, that discharges almost imperceptibly into another stream."

HACK'INGSACK, *hacking*—low, *aki*—land; i. e., "low land."

HANNE, HANNA, HANNOK—generic terms in the Delaware language for *stream*.

HAS'ACK, *ossum*—stone, *ack*—place; i. e., "the place of the stones," or "the stony place."

HAT'CHIE or HAT'CHEE, a generic term in the Creek and Cherokee languages sig. *stream* (creek or river). In the Seminole dialect it is said to mean "little river."

HAT'TERAS. I am inclined to the opinion that this word was originally the name of a tribe of Lenappe Indians, and was given to the Cape by the English.

HAY'TI, said to mean "high land," "mountainous country." It was called by Columbus, its discoverer, *Hispañola*—i. e., "Little Spain."

HEHDO'KA, or REHDOKA; i. e., "gap in the mountain;" the name of a place where there is a depression or gap in the contour of the prairie near the line between Minn. and Iowa.

HEI'PA or REI'PA; i. e., "head of the mountain."

HIGGAN'UM; i. e., "at the ax or tomahawk rock;" the name of a brook and village in Haddam, Conn.

HO'BÔ'KEN, *hopecan*; i. e., "smoke pipe," others say "tobacco pipe," the name of a town on the Hudson, in New Jersey.

HOCAN'UM or HOCKAN'UM, *hocquaum*; i. e., "hook," or "hook shaped;" the name of a river in E. Hartford, Conn.

HOCK'ENDOC'QUE; "searching for land."

HO'KA; i. e., "horn;" the name of a small tributary of the Miss. near its source.

HOCK'HOCK'ING; i. e., "place of the gourd which resembles a bottle;" Achsinmink or standing stone; the name of a locality in Bradford Co., Pa.; also the name of a river in eastern Ohio.

HOK'AMAN; i. e., "where herons set, or breed;" the name of several lakes in Minn.

HOP'PENY CREEK, *hoblenisink*; i. e., "potato creek, or the creek where the wild potato grows;" the name of a creek in N. E. Penna,

HOUSATON'IC, *wussi aden'ē uk*; i. e., "the river beyond the mountain." This river is in the western part of Conn. immediately west of a mountain range.

HUDSON RIVER. This stream was called by the Delaware Indians Mohicannet'tuck; i. e., the river of the Mohicans.

I.

I'DAHO; said to mean "the gem of the mountain."

IMNIJ'A, or EMNEJ'A; i. e., "rock," properly "a rock washed by water;" the name of a village in Dakota on the Big Sioux river.

IMNIJ'A-SKA', or EMNIJASKA; i. e., "white rock;" the Dakota name for the city of St. Paul, Minn.

INK'PA, *cenk-pah*; i. e., "end," or "point;" the name of a trib-

utary of the Minn., entering from the southwest near Lac qui Parle, which was formerly considered the head or end of the Minn. river.

IN'YAN-BOSDA'TA, or ENYAN-BOSDATA; i. e., "stone standing on end;" the Dakota name for Cannon river in Neb., and the name of a village near it.

INYAN REAKAH; i. e., "river of the rock;" the name of a river in Minn.

IN'YAN-SHAH-SHAH-WAK'PA; i. e., "river of red stones;" the Dakota name for the Des Moines river.

IN'YAN-TANK-INK-IN'YAN-MDE; i. e., "lake of big stones;" so called from the rocky mounds found near the lower end of the lake; the name of a lake in Minn.

IN'YAN-YAN'KE; i. e., "stones there;" the Indian name of the Little Sioux river.

IO'WA. The sig. of this word is obscure, but it is supposed to be derived from the Dakota word *ayuhba*; i. e., "drowsy." The name was applied by the Dakotas to several Indian tribes.

IPAK'SHAN; i. e., "crooked;" the Dakota name for the Big Sioux.

ISAN', *inyan-sa'pa*, or *isanyati*; i. e., "pale stone;" the name of a small lake near the head of Rum river in Minn., upon the banks of which probably were found the flint from which the Dakotas made their knives and hatchets, as the word *isan* is now said to sig. knife in their language.

IZTACCIHUATL, *ees-tahk-see-hwaht'l*; i. e., "White Lady." This mountain with the mountain of Popocatepetl forms the twin volcanic mountains of Mexico.

IZU'ZA; i. e., "white stone;" the name of a tributary of the Minnesota entering that stream a short distance below Big Stone Lake.

J.

JAMAI'CA; a corruption of Xayamaca; i. e., "land of wood and water;" the name of one of the most delightful of the W. I. islands.

JAMES RIVER, VA. The Indians called this stream *parwat-hanne*, i. e., "the river of pregnancy." The noted chief Powhatan is supposed to have been named after the stream.

K.

KANDIZO'HI, *kandi*—buffalo-fish, *izohi*—come to, or come into; i. e., "that which the buffalo-fish come into;" the name of a lake, and now of a county in Minn.

KATAH'DIN, *kata-adeni*; i. e., "the greatest, or chief mountain;" the name of the highest mountain in Maine.

KATCH'ENAH'; i. e., "turkey lake;" the name of a lake in Florida.

KEAR'SARGE, *koowass-adchu*; i. e., "sharp or pointed pine mountain," or merely "the notched, or peaked mountain;" the name of a mountain in N. H.

KEHT HAN'NE; i. e., "principal or greatest stream." This name was given by the Lenappe Indians to the Delaware river. The same name is said to have been given by the Delawares on the banks of the Ohio, to that stream.

KEN'NEBEC', *quinni-nippi-ohke*, or *quinni-pi-ohki*; i. e., "long water place;" the name of a river of New England.

KENOS'HA; i. e., "a pickerel;" the name of a town on the western shore of Lake Michigan.

KENTUCK'Y. Some suppose this word to be derived from *kentakowa*; i. e., "the prairies." Other authority says that the word is from the Shawnee language and sig. "at the head of a river."

KEN'ZUA, or KENJUA, *kents-chuak*; i. e., "they gobble;" that is, "the wild turkeys gobble;" the name of a creek in central Penna.

KEWEE'NAW, *kewa-ue-nau*; i. e., "the place where we cross by land carrying the canoe;" the name of a peninsula in the northern part of Mich. It is probable the name was first applied to some narrow portage on this peninsula.

KIGISCHGOT'UM, or KIGISCHKOTUM; the Indian name for the katydid.

KIKITSEH'IMUS, *kik-itsch-emu's*; i. e., "deer creek."

KISCHICOQUIL'IS, *gischi*—already, *achgook*—snakes, *walicu*—in dens; i. e., "the snakes have already got into their dens;" the name of a creek in Mifflin Co., Pa.

KISKATA'MEN'AKOOK, *keskatonunakanke*; i. e., "the place of shelled nuts;" the name of a locality near the Catskill mountains, N. Y.

KIS'KIMIN'ETAS, *giesh-gumanito*; i. e., "make daylight." Tradition says a warrior encamping on its banks said this during the night to his comrades, so impatient was he to move forward; the name of a stream in Armstrong Co., Penna.

KITCH'I GAM'I, or KECHÉ GUMMIE; i. e., "the great or chief lake;" the Chippewa name for Lake Superior.

KITCHOPATAKI, *kitchu*—maize-pounding (block of wood,) *pataki*—spreading out; i. e., "where the Maize Wood river is spread out;" the name of a tributary of the Tallapoosa river.

KIT'TA; a generic term in the Delaware language sig., "great," or "very great," or "large;" E. G. *Kish-an-ink*—large place.

KIT'TAHIC'AN; i. e., "the great ocean."

KITTAN'NING, *kit-hanne*; i. e., "large stream," or "the place on the largest stream;" the name of the capital of Armstrong Co., Penna.

KIT'TATIN'NY, *kit-adini*, or *kata-adini*; i. e., "the greatest, or chief mountain;" the name of an extensive mountain range in E. Penna., containing the Delaware and Lehigh water gaps.

KIT'TATON, *kitche*—great, or big, *otan*—town or village; i. e., "the great town or village;" at present the name of a creek in Va., entering the Potomac opposite Point of Rocks; probably so named on account of an Indian village on its banks.

KIT'TEMAUG', *kehte-amaug*; i. e., "great fishing place;" the name of a locality on the east bank of the Thames river in Conn.

KO'KOMO; i. e., "young grandmother;" the name of a town in Indiana.

KUT'TUCK, *kehtetuk*; i. e., "great river;" the Indian name of the Blackstone river in Conn.

KU'WEN-HAN'NE; i. e., "stream running through pine trees."

L.

LACK'AMIS'SA; *leganimksa*; i. e., "the sandy ground."

LACK'AWAN'NA, *lechau-hanne*; i. e., "forked stream," or "the stream that forks;" the name of a creek in Eastern Penna. flowing into the Susquehanna above Wilkesbarre.

LACK'AUWAX'EN, *lachauweksink*; i. e., "at the forks of the road;" the name of a river in Pike Co., Pa.; named probably by the English after a locality, now a town, of the same name, where it empties into the Delaware.

LACK'AWAN'AK, LACK'AWAN'NOCK, *lechau-hannock*; i. e., "the forks of the two streams," or "the place of the fork." The Lackawannock mountain in Eastern Penna. originates at the junction of the Lackawanna river with the Susquehanna, and from its location at the fork of those streams may be said to have an appropriate name.

LAP'PAHAN'INK; i. e., "the place where the tide water comes to and where it runs off again." Compare with Rappahannock.

LAWUN'AK HAN'NOK; i. e., "middle stream."

LECHAU' HAN'NE; i. e., "the forks occasioned by the confluence of two streams," as is the case where the Lehigh (*lechau*) falls into the Delaware. The place where Easton, Pa., now stands, was called by the Delaware Indians *lechau wit auk*; i. e., "the town within the fork."

LEECH LAKE, MINN. The Indian name for this lake is *gah-suh-gus-gwah-che-ma-kang*; i. e., "the place of leeches."

LE'HIGH, or LECH'A. Neither of these words is the proper Indian

name for this river, although the first is generally supposed to be. The words *lechawweki* and *lech-au-wiech-ink*, or *lechawwekink*, point to and are descriptive of a crossing place on the Lehigh river much used by the Indians in their journeyings to and from the lower parts of the Delaware.

LEN'NI LENAP'PE ; i. e., "original, or unmixed men," originally, perhaps "manly men;" the name of a very large family of Indians, in general terms inhabiting the eastern portion of the U. S., from Maine to South Carolina.

LICKING CREEK, PA., was called by the Indians *mahonink* ; i. e., "the place of the lick."

LITTLE BEAVER CREEK, in Western Penna., was called by the Indians *tankamock-hanne* ; i. e., "little beaver stream."

LITTLE BRIAR CREEK, PA., was called by the Indians *tangawunseh-hanne* ; i. e., "little briar stream."

LITTLE CON'EMAUGH, in W. Penna., was called by the Indians *sangi-guna-mochki* ; i. e., "little otter creek."

LITTLE MASHAN'ON ; *tank-imos-hanne* ; i. e., "little elk stream;" the name of a creek in Centre Co., Pa.

LOA'CHAPO'KA, *lutcha*—terrapin, *poka*—killing-place i. e., "the place where terrapins are killed ; at present the name of a town in Macon Co., Ala.

LONOT'O CREEK, in Ga.; from *lonoto*—flint ; i. e., "Flint creek," an affluent of Flint river, Ga. This word is the Indian name for that river.

LOOSH'TOOK ; i. e., "long river;" the name of the principal river of New Brunswick ; better known as St. John's river.

LOYALHAN'NA, *laweel-hanne* ; i. e., "middle stream ;" the name of a creek in Westmoreland Co., Penna., which, uniting with the Conemaugh, forms the Kiskiminetas river.

LOY'ALSOCK CREEK, LYCOMING Co., PA.; from *lawi-saquik* ; i. e., "the creek that empties itself between others," or "middle creek."

LYCOM'ING, *legau-hanne* ; i. e., "sandy creek," or "sandy

stream," more properly; the name of a creek in Central Penna. flowing into the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

M.

MACH'EMOOD'US, *matche-mâdôse*; i. e., "there is a bad noise," or "the place of bad noises;" the name of a locality in East Haddam, Conn.

MACH HAN'NE; i. e., "the large, or largest stream;" the name given to the largest of the three streams which unite to form the Lehigh river.

MACHIGAM'MI; i. e., "large lake;" the name of a lake in northern Wisconsin.

MACHIGAM'IG, *witchi-gaming*; i. e., "large lake," or "large lake stream;" the name of the stream flowing from Lake Michiganmi, in Wis.

MACKIAPIER, *machkkeabi*; i. e., middle water.

MACUN'GY, *mack-hein-schi*; i. e., "the harboring, or feeding place of bears;" at present the name of a township in Lehigh Co., Pa.

MAC'OPANACK'HAN, *muchop-pen-ackhan*; i. e., "the large potato stem."

MAGATANKA MDE; i. e., "swan lake;" the name of a lake in Nicollet Co., Minn.

MAGOT'TY or MAGOTHY, *mequkty*; i. e., "a small plain or prairie devoid of timber;" the name of a river in Md.

MAHANOV'; a corruption from *mahoni*—a lick; the name of a stream in Central Pa.

MAHANTAUGO; from *mohantaugo*; i. e., "where we had plenty of meat to eat;" the name of a stream in Dauphin Co., Pa.

MAHMAN'SUCK; i. e., "a place where two streams meet," or possibly "a brook containing two ponds."

MAHON'ING, or MAHO'NY, *mahonink*; i. e., "the place of the lick," or "at the lick;" the name of a creek emptying into the Allegheny river in Armstrong Co., Pa.

MAKA'GI; i. e., "brown earth;" the name of a western tributary of the Minn.

MAK'A MDE; i. e., "sunk lake;" the name of a lake in Dakota.

MAK'IAP'IER, *machkiabi*; i. e., "water of a reddish color;" the name of a pond in N. J.

MAKU'A; i. e., "bear," or "a bear;" the name of a town on the shore of Lake Michigan.

MAMAR'ONECK; named from Mamaronock, a chief of the Wiquaeskeck Indians; the name of a town in Westchester Co. N. Y.

MAN'ADY, or MANADA, *menathey*; i. e., "an island;" the name of a creek in Dauphin county, Pa.

MAN'AHAN, *menehund*; i. e., "where liquor has been drunk;" the name of a place in Centre Co., Pa.

MANAL'TON, *menaltink*; i. e., "at the place where we drank liquor to excess;" the name of a place in Western Pa.

MAN'ATAUCK; i. e., a place of observation," a "look-out place;" the name of a high hill in Waterford, Conn., in full view of L. I., Sound.

MANATAW'NY, *menhaltanink*; i. e., "where we drank" (liquor); the name of a creek and town in Berks Co., Pa.

MANHAN'NOCK, *munnohan-auke*; i. e., "island place;" a section of Gastonbury, Conn., formerly an island in the Conn. river.

MANHAT'TAN, *munnohan*, or *manzates*; i. e., "the island." This word *munnohan* is a generic term sig.—*island*. New York island was sometimes spoken of by the Indians as *the island*.

MANHUMS'QUEEG; i. e., "in the whetstone country;" the name of a locality in Conn.

MANITOW'AH; i. e., "the spirit bow."

MANKA'TO; i. e., "earth blue," or more properly "earth green;" the name of a river and town in Minn.

MAN'OKIN, *menach-ink*; i. e., "an enclosed place;" the Indian name of a river in Md.

MANON'IETY, *mahonitty*; i. e., "quite small lick."

MANUS'SING, *munnohan*; i. e., "an island," or "the island;" the name of an island in Long Island Sound, N. Y.

MANAYUNK', *mene-iunk*; i. e., "place of rum," or "place of drinking liquor;" a locality within the present limits of Philad., Pa.

MASGEEK'HAN'NE; i. e., "a stream flowing through swampy ground;" the name of a stream on Broad Mountain south of Scranton, Pa.

MASHOPE, *masch-äpi*; i. e., "beads of glass;" the name of a locality in Pike county, Pa.. present orthography *masthope*.

MASSA'CHAUG'; This word is probably derived from *muskechoge*; i. e., "place where rushes grow;" the name of a pond in R. I.

MAS'SAPEG, MASHAPEG, MASHAUG, MASSAPOGUE, MUSSAPOG, *mash* or *mass*—great or large, *paug*—water at rest; i. e., "the great standing water;" occurring frequently as Indian names of ponds in Conn. and R. I.

MASSACHU'SETTS, *massa*—great, *adchu*—mountain, *et*—near, in the vicinity; i. e., "near the great hill or mountain." It is said Roger Williams obtained from the Indians the phrase, "the blue hills," as a definition to this word, which was suggested by the appearance of an island off the coast.

MAS'SAPEAG, MASHPEAG, *massa-peauk*; i. e., "great water land," or "land on the great cove;" the name of a locality in Montville, Conn.

MASHAMOQ'UET, *massa-amaug-ut*; i. e., "at the great fishing place;" at present the name of a brook in Pomfret, Conn.

MAS'SAWAM'ASOG, *massa-womussuk*; i. e., "great declivity," "steep hillside or bank." This name is now applied to a brook and cove west of the Thames river in Montville, Conn.

MATCH ACH' PONE; i. e., "bad bread." The English word *pone*, a bread made from ground corn, may have been derived from this Indian word *pone*.

MATACOM'ACOK: i. e., "bad place land," or possibly "where the path is bad;" the name of a locality in Windsor Bounds, Conn.

MATCH ACOMOCA, *matachgenimoah*; i. e., "they are counselling about war," "a council of war."

MATCHOPUNGO, *matschipungo*; i. e., "bad powders," or "bad ashes" (unfit for baking bread).

MATOMKIN, *mattemikin*; i. e., "to enter a house."

MATTAPOI'SET; supposed to be derived from *massabeset*; i. e., "a place at a great rivulet or brook;" the name of a river and town in Mass.

MATTAP'ONY, *mattah-pona*; i. e., "no bread at all to be had;" the name of a river in the S. E. part of Va.

MAT'TAWAKS, *meteaucock*; i. e., "the periwinkle;" the Indian name for Long Island. Here the Indians are said to have obtained the material for their wampum.

MAT'TITUCK; i. e., "place without wood," or "land not wooded;" the name of a village on Long Island.

MAUCH CHUNK', *machk*—bear, *tschunk*—at or near the mountain; i. e., "the bear mountain," or "at, or on the bear mountain;" the name of the county seat of Carbon Co., Pa.

MAX'ITAW'NY, or MAXITAWENY, *machkset-hanne*; i. e., "bear's path stream;" the name of a creek in Berks Co., Pa.

MAY'AIMI; supposed to be derived from the Creek words, *mahi*—very large, and *uiwa*, (*guevu*)—water; i. e., "very large water;" the name of a lake in Fla.

MA'YA WAK'EN; i. e., "sacred, or mysterious banks;" the name of the largest northern tributary of the Minn., more frequently called the Chippewa river.

MAY LUCK; a corruption from the Indian words *namareek-roake*, or *namelake* derived from *name auke*; i. e., "fishing place;" the name of a small stream in East Windsor, Conn.

MAZOMAN'I; i. e., "walks in metal;" the name of a town in Wisconsin named after an Indian chief.

MEECH-HANNE; i. e., "main stream;" the name applied by the Indians to the largest arm of the Lehigh river flowing between Monroe and Lackawanna counties, Pa.

MENAL'TIN, *menaltink*; i. e., "the place where we drank liquor to excess."

MEN'AN, (Grand Menan), *munnohan*; i. e., "the island." The word *grand* is an English prefix; the name of an island opposite Pas'samoquoddy Bay.

MENASH'A; i. e., "a thorn;" the name of a town in Winnebago Co., Wisconsin.

MENHEE'RING, or MENHERRIN, *menhattink*; i. e., "on the island;" the name of a stream in S. E. Va.

MENUN'KETUCK, *munnohquohteau*; i. e., "that which fertilizes or manures land." The word *menhaden* is supposed to be a corruption of the same word. The word *menunhetuck* is the Indian name for Guilford West River, in Conn. From a tradition we learn that some of the Indian tribes of Conn. residing on the larger streams used fish, when obtainable, for fertilizing purposes.

MEREY CHA'WICK, *me*—the, *reckwa*—sand, *ick*—place, or locality; i. e., "the sandy place;" the Indian name of the place where Brooklyn, N. Y., now stands. The probability is the name was first applied to the sandy beach.

MESHOPPEN, from *maschapi*; i. e., "glass beads;" the name of a stream flowing into the Susquehanna in Wyoming Co., Pa. It is said the name was given to commemorate a distribution of such trinkets, as glass beads among the Indians.

MESON'GO, or MESON'GE, *meschaugo*, or *meschange*; i. e., "where we killed deer," "good hunting;" the name of a creek in Md.

MEX'ICO; named after Mexitli, the Aztec war-god.

MIAN'US; i. e., "he who gathers together." The little river in Conn. to which this name is now applied, and the neck of land at its junction with the Coscob'cove, were so called from the Indian proprietor, Mayan'no, or Mayen'e.

MICH'IGAN; i. e., "great water;" the name of one of the largest lakes in N. A.

MILWAU'KEE, *me-no-ah-ke*; i. e., "good land;" the name of a city of Wisconsin on the shore of Lake Michigan.

MINISENK, *mins-ink*; i. e., "the place of the Minsies" or "the home of the Minsies." The original seat of the Minsi tribe of the Lenappe Indians was in the upper valleys of the Delaware river.

MIN'NAHAUOCK', *menahan*—an island, *uck*—place; i. e., "at the island," or "the island home." This was the Indian name of Blackwell's Island near the city of New York.

MIN'NECHAUG, *minne-adchu-auke*; i. e., "huckleberry hill;" the name of a district of Glastonbury, Conn.

MIN'NEHA'HA, *minni*—water, *ihaha*—to smile; i. e., "smiling water." This word is usually, but erroneously, translated laughing water. *Ha* sig. "to curl," and *ihaha*, to smile. In smiling, the lip curls. The name of falls in the Miss. river in Minn.

MIN'NESO'TA, *minni*—water, *sota*—slightly whitish; i. e., "slightly whitish water." This word, however, is usually defined "clear water." Originally this word was the name of several lakes in Minn. It is supposed these waters owe their *slightly whitish* hue to the presence of carbonate of lime.

MINNI'SKA; i. e., "clear water;" the name of a tributary of the Minnesota river.

MINNI'SNI; i. e., "cold water;" the name of a town in Minn., so called from a cold spring near by.

MIS'PAU, *me*—the, *espau*—raccoon; i. e., "the raccoon;" the name of a tributary of the Delaware river.

MIS'QUAM'ICUK, SQUOM'ACUK, *mishquamaug*; i. e., "a place for taking salmon;" the name of a locality in Westerly Township, R. I., near the mouth of the Pawcatuck river.

MISSINI'PI, *missi*—all, whole, entire, *nipi*—water; i. e., "the whole water;" the name of a river near the sources of the Miss., flowing into Hudson's Bay.

MIS'SISSIP'PI, *missi*, or *mishi*—great, *sipi*—river; i. e., "great river." The foregoing derivation is from the Ojibwa tongue. Others entitled to much credit say the word comes from *me-ze-wa*—everywhere, and *seebe*—river; i. e., "the vast or everywhere river."

MISSOU'RI; it is supposed this word comes from *minni-shosha*—the Dakota name for this river, and sig. "muddy water."

MITCHAWON'; i. e., "an obstruction," "a turning back;" the Indian name for the falls of the Housaton'ic river at New Milford, Conn.

MENDO'TA, *mdota*; i. e., "the mouth," or "the mouth of a river;" the name of the town at the junction of the Minnesota with the Miss. in Minn.

MOHAWK RIVER; the Dutch called this river Maquaas river; i. e., "muskrat river," and the probability is the present name is a corruption from the latter word. The historian, Trumbull, however, on the authority of Roger Williams, derives it from the Indian word *moho*—to eat, and says the word sig. "cannibal river;" the name of a large river of N. Y. flowing into the Hudson above Albany.

MOHE'GAN, *muhhekanneuk*; primarily from *maingan*—a wolf; the name of a tribe of Indians formerly residing in R. I. and Conn.

MOHUL'BUCTISON, *mocholpakison*; i. e., "where canoes are abandoned." The word is said to sig. "the head of navigation."

MON'ACAN, from the Delaware word *monhaçan*; i. e., "a spade," or any implement for digging the soil.

MON'TAUK' POINT. Probably derived from *manati-auke*; i. e., "the island country," or "the country of the islanders;" the name of a promontory on Long Island.

MONTOWES'E. This name is derived from Mantowese—the name of an Indian of some local prominence, whose name is a diminutive of *Manito*, and sig. "little god." The word is now the name of a railroad stat. and P. O. in East Haven, Conn.

MONOC'ACY, or MONOCKISY, *menagassi*; i. e., "stream containing many large bends;" the name of a river in Md. flowing into the Potomac; also the name of a creek in Butler and Northampton counties, Pa.

MONON'GAHE'LA, *menaungihella*; i. e., "high banks breaking off in some places and tumbling down;" the name of a river in southwestern Pa.

MUNCY, MONSEY, *minsink* or *menesink*; i. e., "habitation of the Minsi tribe," or the place of the Minsi;" the name of a creek in Lycoming Co., Pa.

MOOSE'LEM or MOSELEM CREEK, *maschil-amek-hanne*; i. e., "trout stream;" the name of a creek in Berks Co., Pa.

MOOSHAN'NE, MOSHANNIE, or MOSHANNON; i. e., "elk stream;" the name of a creek in Centre Co., Pa.

MOOS'UP; so called from Maussup, the name of a chief of the Narragansett Indians; the name of a river in Conn.

MOUNT MARCY, NEW YORK, was called by the Indians *ta-ha-was*; i. e., "he splits the sky."

MOUNT TOBY, MASS., was called by the Indians *Quunk-wat-chu*; i. e., "high mountain."

MOY'AMEN'SING, *mo*—the, *sowhamen*—maize, *ink*—place; i. e., "the place for maize," or "the maize land;" the name of a district within the limits of Philada., Pa.

MUDDY CREEK, in York Co., Pa., is said to have been called by the Indians *achsees-pagkoh*; i. e., "muddy water."

MUN'NOMIN; i. e., "rice;" the name of a locality in Mich.

MUSCONET'CONG, MUSCON'ECON, *mask-hann-cunk*; i. e., "rapid running stream;" the name of a river in the northern part of N. J., flowing into the Delaware below Easton, Pa.

MUSCO'DA, *mus-co-da*; i. e., "a prairie;" the name of a town on the Wisconsin river, Wisconsin.

MUSKING'UM, or MOOSKING'UM; i. e., "Elk's eyes." The Delawares when they took possession of the country west of the Ohio river found it abounding in elk or deer, so tame they could be approached near enough to see their eyes; whence the name; the name of a river in Ohio.

MYS'TIC, *missi*—great, *tuk* or *ittuk*—stream; i. e., "the great stream;" the name of the principal river flowing into Boston bay. *Tuk* or *ittuk* is more especially the name of a stream whose waters are driven in waves by tides or winds.

N.

NAN'SEMOND, or NAN'SAMOND, *nauns-chim-end*; i. e., "from whence we fled," "from whence we were driven off;" the name of a county in Va.

NAN'TICOKES; i. e., "tide water people;" the name of a tribe of Indians who, when first known to the English, had their seat on the eastern shore of Maryland. They were, however, of Inqui origin, and finally joined the Five Nations in New York, making the *Six Nations*.

NANTHALAH; i. e., "maiden's bosom;" the name of a river in Macon, co., N. C.

NAR'RAGAN'SET, *acawmen-oake*, and with *tuk* it forms *acawen-tuk*; i. e., "other side river." Others say this word is a corruption of *naiaganset* and sig. "at or about the point."

NATCH'EZ, *naksh-asi*; i. e., "a hurrying man," "one running as to war." The name formerly belonged to a tribe of Indians that settled where Natchez now stands, about the beginning of the eighteenth century. It is the opinion of some that this word is derived from *naksika*—aside, away from, owing to the site of their village, which was away from the "great water road," the Miss.

NAUB'UC; said to be a corruption of *a'upauk*, and to sig. "flooded" or "overflowed;" the name of a village in Conn.

NAU'GATUCK'. This word is said to be derived from *negut-tugk*, and to sig. "one tree." The word is now the name of a small river in Conn. The probability is the tree, which perhaps stood on its banks, was of great note or interest.

NAWBESET'UCK; a corruption of *nuppeit-ohke*; i. e., "land at the pond;" the name of a locality in Mansfield, Conn.

NAYAUG, *naiag*; i. e., "the point," or "the corner;" the name of a point at the junction of Roaring Brook and the Conn. river, in Glastonbury, Conn.

NEBRAS'KA; i. e., "flat or broad water;" from the Omaha or Punka language.

NEMATTAN'O, *nimmattima*; i. e., "our brother."

NEP'AUG; supposed to be a corruption of either *nunnepaug*—fish pond, or *wunnepaug*—good pond; the name, at present, of a village in Conn.

NES'COPECK, or NES'COPEC, *naesk-choppek*; "blackish colored and

deep still water;" the name of a creek in eastern Penn., flowing into the North Branch of the Susquehanna.

NESHAM'INY, *nischam-hanne*; i. e., "two streams making one by flowing together;" the name of a creek in Bucks Co., Pa.

NESHAN'NOCK, *neshannok*; i. e., "two adjoining streams;" the name of a creek in Lawrence Co., Pa.

NESHO'BA, or NASHO'BA, *neshoba*; i. e., "gray wolf;" the name of a tributary of the Yazoo river in Miss.

NES'QUEHON'ING, *naska-honi*; i. e., "black lick," or "a lick the waters of which have a blackish color;" the name of creek in Carbon Co., Pa.

NIAG'ARA, *o-ne-aw-ga'-ra*; i. e., "the neck." The term is derived from an Iriquoï word for the human neck, and was applied to the entire Niagara river, which connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, as the human neck connects the head with the body. It is said on good authority that this word is not the Indian name for the great falls. These falls were called by the Senecas *date-car-sko-sasa*; i. e., "the highest falls."

NIAN'TIC; said to sig. "at a point of land on a tidal river." The name occurs several times in Conn.

NIOBRA'RA, *ni*—water, *obrara*—broad or large; i. e., "the broad or large water;" the name of a river in Neb.

NIP'PENOSE, *nipenowi*; i. e., "like unto the summer;" a warm situation "where the cold does not penetrate;" the name of a remarkable valley in Lycoming Co., Pa.; also the name of a creek in the same Co.

NIP'PISSING', *nippe*—water, or still water, *ing* or *ink*—place; i. e., "the place of still water." The name seems more particularly to apply to a wide place in a river where the current slackens. Possibly Nipissing Lake, in Canada West, may derive its name from the same root.

NIP'SIC, NIP'SUCK, *nips*—a pool, *auke*—place; i. e., "the place of a pool;" a location in Glastonbury, Conn., so named from a magnificent spring of water which here bursts forth.

NIS'OPACK, *neeshapaug*; i. e., "two ponds;" a name frequently occurring in Conn.

NOCK'AMIX'ON, *nochanixink*; i. e., "at the three houses;" the name of a township in Bucks Co., Pa.

NOLAMAT'TINK; i. e., "the silk worm place," or "the silk-worm land;" the name of a tract of land in Northampton Co., Pa., which formerly abounded in mulberry trees.

NOR'WALK; the word is supposed to be derived from *nayaug*—a point of land; the name of a river in Conn.

O.

OAK'SIS'OKIE, OAKSUS'KIE, *woakassisku*; i. e., "winding, marshy ground," "winding boggy swamp."

OANAN'COCK or ONAN'COCK, *auwannaku*; i. e., "foggy place;" the name of a town in Accomac Co., Va.

OB'SCOB: This word means either "at the white rock," or "at the narrow passage of the rocks;" the name of a village in Conn., near the mouth of Oyster river.

OC'CAPOGUE, *accup*—a creek; the name of a stream on Long Island.

OC'COHAN'NOCK, *woak-hanne*; i. e., "crooked, winding stream," "a stream with large bends;" the Indian name of a stream in Va.

OC'COQUAN, *okhucquoan*, *woakhucquon*, or *huckquoan*; i. e., "a hook," or "anything bent to the form of a hook." Some say the word is derived from *shacqohocan*—a stone, and means "stony creek." This, however, is very doubtful. The word is the name of a stream in Prince William's Co., Va.

OCE'YEDAN, or ACEYEDAN; i. e., "place of weeping." So called by the Dakotas because of weeping there the death of some of their relatives; the name of a creek in Iowa which flows into the Little Sioux river.

OCHISHAT'CHEE; i. e., "hickory leaf river."

OCKLOCKO'NEE; i. e., "yellow water;" the name of a river in Fla.

OCK'LOWAHA'; i. e., "muddy, or miry place."

OCMUL'GEE or OKMUL'GI, *oki*—water, *mulgis*—it is boiling; i. e., "boiling water;" the name of a river in Ga.

OHI'O, *ohui*—very, *opeek*—white with froth, *hanne*—stream; i. e., "the stream very white with froth," or "the stream abounding in white caps." The foregoing definition is given by Revd. John Heckewelder. Revd. Christian Fred Post, also a missionary among the Indians, and who lived with the Senecas for many years says this word is derived from *ohce-ye-ga-hun-da*, and sig. "good river," or "beautiful river." This definition being identical with the name given the Ohio by the French, I am inclined to believe Mr. Post merely took the French name and translated it into Indian, thinking it a French translation from the Indian language. Certainly Mr. Heckewelder, who was perfectly familiar with the Delaware language, and who resided with the Indians many years on the banks of this stream could not be mistaken. Doubtless the mineral oils which are now so important an item of trade in Western Penna., were then finding their way to the surface of the earth and floating on the fair bosom of the Ohio, liable at any moment to be blown into white caps by southwesterly winds.

OHI'OPYLE or OHIOPLE, *ohiophelle*; i. e., "white froth upon the water;" the name of a cataract on the Youghiogeny River in Fayette Co., Pa.

O'KECHO'BEE, or OKITCHO'BI; i. e., "large water;" the name of a lake in the southern part of Florida.

O'KI; the generic term for water in the Creek language, also in the Seminole language which is essentially the same as the Creek. The word very frequently, as a suffix, takes the form *okee*, *kee* or *ee*.

O'KIFENO'KEE; i. e., "weaving, shaking water;" the name of an extensive swamp in Ga.

OK'LOKON'EE, OCK'LOCKON'NEE, *oki*—water, *lakni*—yellow; i. e., "yellow water;" the name of a river in Ga.

OKO'NI, or OCO'NEE, *ekuoni*; i. e., "great, large water;" the name of a river in Ga.

O'LEY, *olink*, *wahlink*, *olo*, *wahlo*; i. e., "a cavern or cell," also "a tract of land encompassed by hills;" now the name of a township in Berks Co., Pa.

O'MAHA; from the Dakota language and sig. "up stream;" the name of a city in Neb.

ONEYAGI'NE, *oneya*; i. e., "a stone;" the Indian name of Stone Creek, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

ONONDA'GA; i. e., "a swamp at the foot of a hill;" the name of a shallow lake in the state of New York.

ONTA'RIO; This word is from the Wyandot language, and is supposed to mean "how beautiful is the hill or rock standing in the water." It is thought to have been first applied to some spot near Kingston, where the Wyandots resided many years. The Mohawks and their confederates generally called this lake *cad-ar-acqui*. The term Ontario, however, being more euphonious, was finally applied by Europeans to the entire lake. Others say this word is derived from the Mohawk word *ska-no-da-rio*, and sig. "beautiful lake." I incline to the latter opinion.

ONTON'AGON, *nin-do-nau-gon*; i. e., "my dish." This name is said to have been derived in the following somewhat singular manner: At the mouth of this river, which flows into Lake Superior, there is a small bay and dead water. Into and out of this bay the water of the lake alternately flows, according to the direction of the wind and perhaps other causes. On one occasion an Indian woman had left her wooden dish or *onagon*, on the sands of the shore where she had been employed, to find it, upon her return, carried away by the swelling tide. *Nai nin do nau gon!* she exclaimed. That is to say: *Alas! my dish.*

OPEEHAN'EANAUGH, *opeek-hanne*; i. e., "stream of whitish color."

OPELI'KA, *opilua*—swamp, *laikata*—to be stretched out; i. e., "large swamp," or "great swamp;" at present the name of a town in Russell county, Ala.

OPELOU'SAS, OPELU'SA. This word is said to mean "black leggings or moccasins;" the name of a town in La.

OP'ICON, or OP'QUAN, *opeckhan*; i. e., "a stream of a whitish color;" the name of a stream in Va., flowing into the Potomac.

OPIL'LAKO, *opilua*—swamp, *lako*—large; i. e., "large swamp;" the name of a stream flowing into Flint river, Ga.

OPILOUS'SAS, OQUELOUS'SAS; i. e., "black water."

ORINO'CO; said to mean "coiled serpent;" the name of one of the largest rivers in South America.

OSTANAU'LA, or ESTAN'ULA; i. e., "the place of overtaking."

OSWE'YA CREEK, *utschija*; i. e., "place of flies;" the name of a tributary of the Allegheny river in McKean county, Pa.

OT'RAWA, *ah-tah-way*; i. e., "a trader," or "he trades;" the name of a river in Canada.

OUHE'GEE, *ahiki*; i. e., "to look up stream."

OWOB'OP'TA; i. e., "where they dig roots;" the name of one of the largest northern tributaries of the Minnesota, called by the French Pomme de Terra, and by the Dakotas Teepsinna, which words are the names in those languages of the roots dug there for food.

OWOTAN'NA WAK'PA; i. e., "straight river;" the name of a tributary of the Cannon river in Minn., commonly written *owaton'na*.

OXOBX'O, OXYBOX'Y, *ogusse-paug*—small pond, *suck*—outlet; i. e., "the brook which flows out of the small pond;" the name of a small stream near Montville, Conn.

P.

PACH'AUG, *pachau-auke*; i. e., "a turning place;" the name of a river in Conn.

PAHAWAK'AN; i. e., "the sacred hills," or "the sacred round-topped hills." This name is applied to several high, mound-like hills in Dakota, called also medicine hills.

PAINT CREEK, IN Cambria Co., Pa., was called by the Delawares *wallamink*; i. e., "where there is paint."

PA'JUTAZEE; i. e., "yellow root;" the name of a western branch of the Minn., often called "Yellow Medicine."

PAKIO'MA; i. e., "where the cranberries grow."

PAKIHOM'MA, *pakihmomink*, or *paki omink*; i. e., "at the cranberry place."

PALATKA or PILATKA; i. e., "spilled," "thrown down;" the name of a town in Fla., on the St. John's river.

PAMUN'KY; *pihmunga*; i. e., "where we were sweating," or "in the sweat-house where we sweated;" the name of a stream in Va.

PAS'CAGOU'LA, *paska*—bread, *ogoulas*, from *oklu*—nation; i. e., "bread nation." The name was first applied to a tribe of Indians who settled near Mobile; the name of a river in the S. E. part of Miss.

PASSA'IC, *passajeek*; i. e., "a valley;" the name seems to refer rather to the country through which the river flows than to the river itself; the name of a river of N. J.

PASSAMAQUOD'DY. This word has been variously translated. In 1828, Revd. Elijah Killroy gave as its meaning "pollock fish," and Revd. Mr. Rara translates *peshemoo-kwoddy* as "pollock ground;" the name of a bay at the S. E. extremity of Maine.

PATAPS'CO, *patapsqui*; i. e., "back water," or "tide water containing froth," or "a long deep stretch in a stream caused by back or tide water containing froth;" the name of the river upon which the city of Baltimore stands.

PATCHOG'UE, (*pathög'*), *pauochauog*; i. e., "the place where they gamble and dance;" a town of Suffolk Co., N. Y., near the southern shore of Long Island.

PATKASK'ADEN; i. e., "the tortoise or turtle;" the name of a western tributary of the Dakota.

PAT'QUONK; i. e., "round place," meaning an Indian's wigwam or sweating-house, or possibly only "round hill." At present the name of a hill near Saybrook, Conn.

PATUXENT or PATUXET; from the same root as Pawtuxent, which see; the name of a river in Md.

PAUPON'AMING, *papennamink*; i. e., "at the place where we were grazing."

PAU'TIBAUG. This word is supposed to sig. "boggy meadows," "miry land;" the name of a district in Conn.

PAWAT'ING was the Chippewa name for the falls of Sault St. Marie, and means "the falls," or "at the place of the noise."

PAWHATAN', or PAWATAN', *pauat-hanne*; i. e., "at or near the falls of the stream." From the falls of the James river, near where Richmond now stands, named as above, Capt. John Smith says the great king Powhatan took his name.

PAWTUCK'ET; i. e., "the falls," or "at the falls;" the name of a river of Rhode Island having on it a fall of 50 ft., from which it is supposed it took its name. Above this fall the river takes the name of the Black Stone, and below the fall, the Seekonk.

PAWTUX'ET, or PAUTUXET; i. e., "at the little falls;" the name of a river in Rhode Island abounding in valuable mill-seats.

PAX'TON, *pecks-tunk*; i. e., "place of standing or dead water;" the name of a creek in Dauphin Co., Pa.

PEGU'MOCK, *peek-hanne*; i. e., "dark stream;" the name of a creek in N. J.

PEM'APACK; supposed to be derived from *pemmapecka*, which see

PEMMAPECK'A, *pemapuk*; i. e., "a pond, lake or bog," or "water not having a current."

PEN'NEPACK; supposed to be a corruption of *Pemmapecka*, which see; the name of a creek in Philad. Co., Pa., flowing into the Delaware.

PENOB'SCOT, *panaooa-bskek*, or *pe-noom-ske-ook*; i. e., "at the falls of the rock," or "at the descending rock." The name was originally applied by the English to a locality on the river, and probably the Indian name of the river is lost. The word seems to have been the Indian name of Old Town Falls, a village on the river. It would seem a better corruption of the Indian name would be *Penobscook*; the name of one of the largest rivers in Me.

PENSACO'LA, *pan-sha-okla*; a Choctaw word sig. "hair people;" at present the name of a city and bay in Fla.

PEQUAB'UCK, supposed to mean "clear or open pond;" the name of a river in Conn. The name was doubtless transferred from the pond at its source.

PEQUAN'NOCK; i. e., "a clearing," or "cleared land;" the name of a town in Morris Co., N. J.

PEQUOD, or PEQUOT, *pequuttoog*, or *paquatauog*; i. e., "the destroyers;" the name of a warlike tribe of Indians that formerly inhabited New England.

PER'KIO'MEN, *pakihm-ink*; i. e., "cranberry-place;" the name of a creek in Montgomery Co., Penna.

PESCAT'TAWAY, *wapees*—white, *kowat* or *quaat*—a pine tree, or the place of the pine tree; i. e., "the place of the white pine tree;" the name of a town in Middlesex Co., N. J.

PEWAK'PA; i. e., "Elm river;" the name of a western branch of the Dakota river.

PICCOWAX'EN, *pixuwaxen*; i. e., "torn shoes;" the name of a creek in Md.

PINE CREEK, in Penna. was called by the Indians *cuwen-hanne*; i. e., "the stream that flows through pine trees," or "Pine Creek."

PISCAS'SET, *wapees*—white, *assin*, or *quassin*—a stone; i. e., "white stone;" the name of a stream in Me.

PISCAT'AWAY, *pisgattauwi*; i. e., "it is darkening," "growing dark;" the name of a river in Prince George's Co., Md.

PIS'TEPAUG, *pishaggua-paug*; i. e., "muddy or miry pool." This name has been transferred to a mountain in Conn. Doubtless originally the name of a lake or pool in the vicinity.

PITTSBURG, PA. This place was called by the Indians, after its occupation by the French, *menachk-sink*; i. e., "where there is a fence," "an enclosure," in allusion to the fortifications.

PLAY'WICKY, *plaeuwikechtit*; i. e., "the habitation of those of the turkey tribe."

PLUMB CR. in W. Penna. was called by the Indians *spuas-hanne*, or *spuas-ink*; i. e., "plumb stream," or "at the place of the plumbs."

POCAS'SET; i. e., the place "where a strait widens out;" the

name of a village in Mass. This name occurs frequently in New England.

PO'CHAUG, *pohshaog*; i. e., "where they divide" in two; the place where the Pochaug and Manunkateset rivers meet in Conn.

POCHOUGOULA; i. e., "pond lily people;" the name originally of a tribe of Natchez Indians.

PO'COHAN'TAS, or PO'CAHON'TAS, *pockohantes*; i. e., "streamlet between two hills;" compounded of *pochko*—a rocky hill, and *hanne*—stream; the latter root rendered a diminutive by the suffix *tes*. The Princess Pocahontas doubtless derived her name from this stream; at present the name of a town in S. W. Va.

PO'COMOKE, *pockhammokik*; i. e., "knobby," "broken by knobs and hills;" the name of a river in Md.

PO'CONO, or PO'KONO, *poko-hanne*; i. e., "a stream issuing from a mountain," or "running between two mountains." The Broad Mountain, south of Scranton, Pa., receives its name of *Po'cono* from a stream of the same name contiguous thereto.

POCO'SEN, or POCOS'EN. This word is supposed to be derived from *pduck-assin*; i. e., "a place where balls, bullets or lead was to be had;" the name of a river in Va.

POCOTO'PAUG, *pohqutae-paug*; i. e., "divided pond;" the name of a large pond in Chatham, Conn., nearly divided in two parts, connected only by a short and narrow strait.

PO'HOPOKA, *pockhapocka*; i. e., "two mountains butting with their ends against each other; with a stream of water between," as in the case of the Lehigh Water Gap; now the name of a stream in Carbon county, Pa., flowing into the Lehigh river.

POKETO, *pach gita*; i. e., "throw it away," "abandon it," the name of a creek in Allegheny county, Pa.

PO'KOMO'KA, *pocqueumoke*; i. e., "place of shell fish;" the Indian name of a river in Md.

POM'PERUNG', POMPERAUG'; this word probably means "place of offering," or "place of contributing;" now the name of a river in Conn.

POMPTON, *pihmton*; i. e., "crooked mouthed;" the name of a small river in N. J.

PONTOOSUC, *powntuk-suck*; i. e., "falls on the brook." A hill in Glastonbury, Conn., now bears this name.

POPOCAT'EPETL, i. e., "smoking mountain," or "the hill that smokes;" the name of a noted volcano of Mexico.

POPON'OMING, *papennamink*; i. e., "where we are gazing;" the name of a small lake in Monroe Co., Pa.

POQUES'SON, or POQUISSING, *poques-ink*; i. e., "at the place abounding in mice;" the name of a creek in Bucks Co., Pa.

POQUON'OCK, or POQUONNOC; i. e., "cleared land;" the name of a village near Farmington river, Conn.

POQUETAN'NOC; i. e., "land opened or broken up," "land ready for planting;" the name of a town in Conn.

PORT TOBACCO, *pootuppag*; i. e., "a bay, or cove;" the name of an inlet on the Potomac river in Md.

POTICH, *poduch*, or *pottuck*; i. e., "round;" the name of one of the plains in Catskill Co., N. Y.

POTO'MAC, *potowmak*, or *petahmok*; i. e., "they are coming by water;" "drawing near in crafts or canoes;" the name of a large river forming the boundary line between Md. and Va.

PSIM'MDSE; i. e., "rice lake;" the name of several lakes in Minn. so called from the wild rice growing on their banks.

PTANSIN'TA; i. e., "otter tail;" the name of a peninsula between Lac Traverse and the Minn. river, so called from its resemblance to that organ.

PTANS'KA; i. e., "white otter;" the name of a lake in Iowa.

PUCK'AWAY; i. e., "cat-tail flag;" the name of a lake in Wis., an expansion of the Neenah River.

PUCKIS'TA, *pachgisa*; i. e., "throw it away," "abandon it."

PUNGOTE'QUE, or PUNGOTEA'QUE, *punghatteke*; i. e., "the place of powder." In the Delaware language the word *pung* sig. powder, also ashes, dust and fine sand. Owing to the extremely sandy

character of the country, it is highly probable the Indians in this case intended the word to sig. not *the place of powder*, but rather *the place of fine sand or dust*; the name of a town and island in Accomac Co., Va.

PUNXUTAW'NEY, PONKSUTENEY; i. e., "habitation of sand-flies;" the name of a town in Jefferson Co., Pa.

PY'MATU'ING, *pihmtomink*; i. e., "the crooked-mouthed man's dwelling place," or "the dwelling place of the man with the crooked mouth;" the name of a tributary of the Chenango river in Mercer Co., Pa.

Q.

QUAD'DIC; a corruption of *patta-quottuck*; i. e., "at the round place on the tide water;" the name of a village in Conn.

QUAKEKE, *cuwenkeek*, or *kuwenkeek*; i. e., "pine lands;" the name of a creek in Carbon Co., Pa.

QUANTICO. If this is the same as Guentico, *gentican*, it means "dancing," "place of frolicking;" the name of a town in ~~the~~ *Pa.*

QUASSA'ICK, *quassuck*—a rock, *ink*—place; i. e., "the place of the rock;" the Indian name of Newburgh, N. Y. The location of the town on a high rocky bluff justifies the name.

QUEBEC, *kebic*; i. e.; "the fearful rocky cliff." Some say this word was derived from the French phrase *Quel bec*—what a beak! Others say it was imported by the French from Brittany.

QUEMAHONING, *cuwei-mahoni*; i. e., "pine tree lick;" the name of a branch of the Conemaugh, in Somerset Co., Pa.

QUEN'ISCH-ACHACH-GEK-HAN'NE or QUENISCHASCH'AC'KI; i. e., "the long reach river," or "the long way straight river;" the Indian name for the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Revd. John Heckewelder says the word SUSQUEHANNA is a corruption of this word, and that this name was applied to the entire stream by the Delawares. The name was suggested by the long straight stretch in the West Branch west of Williamsport.

QUENISCH-ACHACH'-KI; "a long way straight." This was the Indian name for the "Long Reach" in the West Branch of the Susquehanna above Williamsport, Pa.

QUEPON'CO, *cuweponga*; i. e., "ashes of pine woods;" the name of a creek in Md.

QUID'NIC, *aqueednuk*. This word means either "the place at the end of the hill;" or "the place beyond the hill;" the name at present of a small river in R. I.

QUILUTAM'END; i. e., "we came upon them unawares;" the name of a spot in Luzerne Co., Pa., lying between the Susquehanna river and a mountain, where the Delawares say they surprised a body of Indians of the Five Nations and defeated them.

QUIN'AMOGUE. This word is supposed to be a corruption of *quinn'-amaug*; i. e., "long fish place," or the place where lam-preys (long fish) are taken; the name of a locality near Charlestown, R. I.

QUING QUIN'GUS, *quin-quiringus*; i. e., "duck and mullet."

QUITOPAHIE'TA OR QUITOPOHEL'LA, *cuispehelle*, or *cuwispehella*; "a spring that issues out of the earth where there are pine trees standing;" the name of a stream in Lebanon Co., Pa.

R.

RACCOON CREEK, in W. Penna. was called by the Indians *nachennum-hanne*; i. e., "raccoon stream."

RAPPAHAN'NOCK, *lappihanne*; i. e., "the current has returned or flowed again;" or where the tide water flows and ebbs; the name of a stream in Va.

RED STONE CREEK, in W. Penna. was called by the Indians *mach-kach-sin-hanne*; i. e., "red stone stream."

RESTIGOUCHE, (*rês'-tee'-goo'-shâ'*); i. e., "the river which divides like the hand;" the name of a river in British America forming the northern boundary of N. B., so called because a short distance above its point of discharge into the Bay of Chaleur it divides like the hand into five branches.

ROCK'AWAY; supposed to be derived from *reckawackes*, or *ackewek*; i. e., "bushy," or "difficult to cross;" the name of a river in N. J.

ROM'OPACK; Possibly this word is derived from *wulumipeek*—"a round pond or lake of fine white colored water."

S.

SAC'CO, *sauk-sagook*; i. e., "pouring out." The root sig. the place of discharge or pouring out of a river or lake; the name of a river in Maine.

SAG'INAW' RIVER, *sauk-sahcoon*; i. e., "at the mouth," or "pouring out at the mouth." The Saginaw river discharges through Saginaw bay into Lake Huron; the bay forming the place where the river pours out into the lake. Very probably the bay gave name to the river; that is, the Europeans gave the same name to the river which they found attached to the bay; the name of a river in Michigan.

SALT LICK CREEK, in W. Penna. was called by the Indians *sikhewi-md-honi*, or *sik-hei-hanne*; i. e., "salt lick stream," or "a stream flowing from a salt lick."

SANDY LICK is a translation from *segauwi-mahoni*, the name of a stream in Venango Co., Pa.

SANKIN'AK, or SANKIN'ACK, *sank-hanne*; i. e., "flint stone stream;" the name of a stream in Penna.

SARATO'GA, *seitake*; i. e., "on the heel;" the name of a lake in N. Y. A very good authority asserts that the sig. of this word is lost.

SAS'CO; supposed to mean "marshy land," or "swamp;" the name of a creek in Westport, Conn.

SASKATCH'EWAN'; i. e., "the swift current;" the name of a river in Manitoba, B. A.

SAS'SAFRAS river is a translation from *winak-hanne*. The stream to which the name applies is in the N. E. part of Md.

SAU'CON, or SACON'NA, *sacunk*; i. e., "the outlet;" the name of a creek in Northampton Co., Pa.

SAU'GATUCK'; see Sawahquat'ock; the name of a small river in Conn.

SAU'KUNK; i. e., "at the mouth;" that is at the mouth of the Big Beaver river where it flows into the Ohio. This spot was a well known rendezvous for Indian war parties.

SAWAHQUATOCK, SAWKATUCKET, or SAQUATUCKET, *sauke-tuk*; i. e., "at the mouth of the tidal stream."

SCAN'TIC; supposed to be derived from *peskatuk*; i. e., "where the river branches;" the name of a river and town in Conn.

SCHAKAMAX'ENS, or SHACKAMAX'ON, *schach-ame-sink*; i. e., "the place of eels;" the name of a locality near Kensington, Philad.

SCHENECTADY; i. e., "over or beyond the pines;" the name of a town on the Mohawk river, N. Y. In early colonial times there was a portage from Fort Orange, or Albany on the Hudson, across the peninsula formed by the Hudson and Mohawk to this point, Schenectady, which led through pine forests: whence the name. Others say this word is derived from *ska-neh-ta-de*, and sig. "beyond the openings."

SCHO'HACAN'INK; i. e. "the place of glue;" or "where glue is made."

SCHOHAR'IE CREEK, *scho-har-le*—float wood; the name of a creek in a county of the same name in N. Y.

SCHOHO'LA, or SHOHO'LA, *schauwihilla*; i. e., "weak," "faint," "distressed;" the name of a creek in Pike Co., Pa.

SCHUYL'KILL, *ganshowe-hanne*; i. e., "the roaring stream;" the name of a river in E. Penna. Others say the word is of Dutch origin and sig. "the hidden stream." For this dif. see the author's work on local names in general.

SCIT'ICO; i. e., "at the branch;" the name of a locality in Conn., on the Scantic river.

SEBETH'E; supposed to be derived from *sepoese*—"small river;" the name of a river in Middletown, Conn.

SEM'INOLE, *isti-simanole*; i. e., "separatist," or "runaway;" the name given to those who separated, or ran away from the Creeks. Albert Gallatin says the word sig. "wild men," because they subsisted largely by hunting and fishing, while the Creeks generally were engaged in agriculture and subsisted largely by it.

SENE'GAR, *sinnike*; i. e., "stony;" the name of a creek in Md. (*Sinne-hanne*—stony stream.)

SEN'EGAR FALLS, was called by the Indians *sinne-pehelle*; i. e., "water rushing over stones."

SENSIN'IK, *assin*—a stone, *ick*—place; i. e., "the place of the stone," or perhaps more properly "the stony place;" the name of a locality in Westchester Co., N. Y.

SERECH'EN, *silehend*, or *sinue-hund*; i. e., "where they milk."

SHAK'OPEE; i. e., "six;" the name of a town on the Minnesota river, called after a chief of that name who formerly dwelt there.

SHAMO'KIN, *sehamoki*, or *schahamo-kink*; i. e., "the place of eels;" the name of the spot where Sunbury, Pa., now stands; also the name of a creek flowing into the Susquehanna at Sunbury.

SHAMUNK, *w'schummonk*; i. e., "a place of a horn."

SHAN'NOCK, *shawwunk*; the "place where two streams meet;" the name of a river in North Stonington, Conn., formed by a union of the Assekonk and Phelps's creeks, in Milltown village.

SHAN'TUCK; supposed to be derived from *mishuntugket*; i. e., "the place of much wood," a location near Montville Conn.

SHAN'TITUCK; i. e., "the woody place;" the name of a small stream in R. I.

SHAWNEES', *shawenu*; i. e., "the southern people." This word is derived from the Lenappe language. The word Showan or Chowan—the name of a river in N. C., possibly comes from the same root.

SHEBOY'GAN, *showbwa-way-gum*; i. e., "the river that comes out of the ground;" the name of a river in Wisconsin.

SHEN'ANDO'AH, *schind-han-dowi*; "the spruce stream," or "the stream passing by or through spruce pines." There is another definition to this word derived from *ononda*—a mountain, and *goa*—great, and *sig*. a river flowing alongside of high hills or mountains. These latter roots are of Iriquoï origin, and as there is no evidence that the Iriquoï Indians ever inhabited the banks of this stream, or even visited the region it traverses, very often, it is not likely they are the origin of the word.

SHEPAUG', *shippaug*; i. e., "great pond." This river rises in a pond in Conn., known as *great pond*, and doubtless the Indian name of the pond has been transferred to the river.

SHICAWAK'PA; i. e., "bad river;" called also Teton, and Little Missouri river; the name of a river in Arkansas.

SHIN'TAKA; i. e., "tamarack;" the name of several marshes in Minnesota. So named on account of the tamarack growing spontaneously in them.

SHIP'PAUG; i. e., "great pond;" said to have been the Indian name of Litchfield Pond in Connecticut.

SHKOT'PA; i. e., "hollow," or "~~b~~owl," the name of a lake in Minnesota, now called White Bear Lake.

SHOHO'KIN, *schohacan*, i. e., "glue;" the name of a stream in Wayne Co., Pa.

SHOHOLA; from *schauwihilla*; i. e., "weak," "faint," "depressed;" the name of a stream in Pike Co., Pa.

SHUM'MOCK; i. e., "the place of the horn."

SINNEMAHO'NING, *achsinnimahoni*; i. e., "stony lick," or "the place of the stony lick;" the name of a stream in Cameron Co., Penna.

SISSOWKIS'SINK, *shihuwen*—a duck, *ugissit*—black, *ink*—place, or locality; i. e., "the place of the black duck," the name of a creek on the west side of the Delaware river in Penna.

SKANEAT'ARES; i. e., "long lake."

SKIP'PACK, *schkipuk*; i. e., "stinking pool of water;" the name of a creek in Montgomery Co., Pa.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a translation from *wesch-ach-ach-apuch-ka*; the name of a creek in W. Penna.

SOGO, *sa-uka*; i. e., "rattle," "gourd rattle."

STONY CREEK in Somerset Co., Pa., was called by the Indians *sinne-hanne*; i. e., "stony stream."

SUPERIOR LAKE was called by the Indians *gitch-igomee*; i. e., "big sea water."

SUSPECOUGH; supposed to mean "muddy, dirty water;" the name of a creek in N. J.

SUWA'NEE; supposed to be derived from the Creek word *sawani*—echo, and sig. "echo river;" the name of a river in Florida; also the name of a town and creek in the northern part of Georgia.

T.

TACON'IC; supposed to mean "forest," or "wilderness;" the name of a mountain range in Mass., west of the Housatonic River.

TAL'LADE'GA, *italua*—town, *atigi*—at the end, on the border; i. e., "the border town," or "the town on the frontier;" the name of a village in Talladega Co., Alabama. I cannot say that the name was first applied to this spot, but very probably it was not.

TAL'LAHAS'SEE, *italua*—town or nation, *hassi*—old; i. e., "old nation," "old town," "waste place," "vacated;" the name of the Capital of Florida.

TAL'LAPOO'SA; supposed to be derived from the Creek *talepu'la*; i. e., "stranger," "newcomer," alluding to the arrival of other Indian tribes, or a tribe; the name of a river of Ga.

TAMA'QUA, *tamaque-hanne*; i. e., "beaver stream;" the name of a creek in Schuylkill Co., Pa.

TAM'PA, *itimpi*; i. e., "close to it," "near it;" the name of a bay on the west coast of the peninsula of Fla.; named by De Soto, Espiritu Santo.

TAN'GIPAHA'; the name of a river in the S. E. part of La.; named after an Indian tribe, and sig. "those who gather maize stalks."

TANGOMOCK'ONOMIN'GO, *tangamochkomennunga*; i. e., "the bark for the medicine."

TANKHAN'NA, or TANKHAN'NE; i. e., "the smaller stream;" the name of a creek in E. Penna.

TAP'PAN, *thoppek-hanne*; i. e., "cold stream;" the name is now applied to an expansion of the Hudson River between Rockland and Westchester counties, N. Y. Probably a stream flowing into this lake has given to it its present name.

TAT'NICK; supposed to be a corruption of *k't-adene-k*; i. e., "at the great hill;" the name of a hill and brook in Worcester Co., Mass.

TAUNTON; supposed to be derived from *tetiquet* or *zeticut*. The sig. of these roots, however, seem to be lost, and I give the word with its roots merely to show how completely many Indian words have been disguised by phonetic changes, or corruption; the name of a river in Mass.

TELMOCRES'SES, *talua-mutchasi*; i. e., "new town;" the name of an Indian town on the west side of the Chattahoochee River.

TEMEGAM'E; i. e., "deep lake;" the name of a lake that discharges its waters into the Ottawa River, Canada.

TE'TON; i. e., "dwellers on the prairie;" the name of a clan of Dakota Indians.

THUPPEKHAN'NE; i. e., "stream flowing from large springs."

→ TIM'OGA: i. e., "lord," "ruler," "master;" the name of an old Indian town on a tributary of the St. John's, Fla.

— TIO'GA; For this word there are several definitions, arising, possibly, from a confounding of roots, or a misapprehension of the particular root from which the word is derived. One authority says the word is derived from *teoga*, and sig. "swift current exciting admiration." Another very good authority, N. T. True, Esq., of Bethel, Me., says it is derived from *teyaogen*—an interval, or anything in the middle or between two things. Hence *tei-ohohogen*—"the forks of a stream," or "the place where two rivers meet," that is, the point between them. This would very properly apply to the place where Northumberland, Pa., now stands, in the fork made by the North and West branches of the Susquehanna at their place of meeting.

Revd. John Heckewelder, however, says the word is derived from *tiagoa*, an Iriquoï word, and sig. "a gate way," or "a place to enter in at." It seems the Iriquoï Indians claimed all the country lying north and west of those two branches of the Susquehanna, whilst the country south of them was conceded to belong to the Delawares.

Owing to the physical features of the country, the point at the

junction of the two branches of the Susquehanna alluded to above, was the most convenient place for intercommunication between the territory of those two families of Indians. Of so much importance was this place considered as a highway for intercommunication, that Rev. David Zeisberger, a missionary, who as early as 1750 traveled through this pass *or gateway*, says that a tribe of Iriquoï Indians was stationed here to challenge all who attempted to pass through into their country; and that they considered all persons found in their country who did not enter it by this gate, or by way of the Mohawk, suspicious characters, and treated them as spies or enemies.

The probability is all three authorities referred to above translate correctly each his own root, and that all three original words are now represented orthographically by the same simple word *tioga*, each, however, having a sig. and originally a locality of its own, as a local name, since we have the word as the name of a tributary of the Chemung river near Elmira, N. Y. This, however, could certainly not have been the word referred to by Mr. Heckewelder, who was stationed at Bethlehem, Pa., and who labored exclusively I believe with the Delaware Indians. Moreover, he says positively the word translated by him was the name of the place where Northumberland, Pa., now stands, and that it was given to it by the Six Nations.

TIOGA, from *teoga*; i. e., "swift current;" the name of a river in Tioga county, Pa., flowing into the Chemung river in N. Y.

TIORONDA; this word probably means "the place where two waters meet;" the name of a locality in Fishkill Co., N. Y.

TIOUGHNIOGA, (te-ōh'ne-aw'ga,) *teuunghuka*; i. e., "meeting of the waters;" the name of a river in Broome Co., N. Y.

TIP'PECANOE'; said to mean "at the great clearing;" the name of a river in Indiana.

TITAN'KA; i. e., "big house;" the name of an Indian village on the Dakota River.

TITANKA'HE; i. e., "big house stands," or "where the big house stands;" the name of some lakes west of the Big Sioux River.

TLASCA'LA; i. e., "place of bread;" the name of a town in Mexico, a place of great importance at the Spanish conquest.

TOBYHAN'NA, *topi-hanne*; i. e., "alder stream;" so named from the abundance of that shrub growing on its banks; the name of a creek in Lehigh Co., Pa.

TOBY'S CREEK, in W. Penna., was called by the Indians *gwunsch-hanne*; i. e., "briar stream."

TOCO'MO RIVER, in Fla. This stream derives its name from the Indian tribe known as the *timucua*, or *temoga*—lord, ruler or master. The tribe resided around the Mosquito Lagoon, Fla.

TOHICK'ON, *tohichan*, or *tohick-hanne*; i. e., "the stream over which we pass by means of a bridge of drift-wood;" the name of a creek in Bucks Co., Pa.

TOM'BICON, *tombicanll*; i. e., "place of crab apples;" the name of a creek in Bucks Co., Pa.

TOMBIG'BEE, *itumbi-bikpi*; i. e., "coffin makers." The Choctaw Indians had their old men with very long nails to clean the bones of their dead, and place them in boxes, when they were deposited in "bone houses," whence the name; the name of a river of Miss.

TOMBIKHAN'NE; i. e., "crab-apple stream."

TOSKO'GEE; either from *tāskāis*—jumpers, or *taskialgi*—warriors; the name of an old Indian town on the Great Tennessee river.

TO'TAWA FALLS, in N. J.; *tosauwei*; i. e., "to sink, dive, or go under water to rise again, as timbers do when carried over a water-fall."

TOWAN'DA, *tawundeunk*; i. e., "at the burial place," or "where there is a burying." The Nanticoke Indians are said to have buried their dead at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.; whence the name.

TOW'SISSIM'OK, *dawa-simok*; i. e., "the feeding place for cattle," or "the pasture ground or place."

TUCK'AHOE, *tuchahowe*; i. e., "deer are shy," "hard coming at the place where deer are so shy;" the name of a creek in N. J., flowing into Great Egg Harbor Bay.

TUCQUAN, *pduck-hanne*; i. e., "winding stream."

TUE'QUAN, *pduequan*—round, and *pducachtin*—"round hill."

TUKPAF'KA; i. e., "spunk-knot," "punky wood," "rotten wood."

TULPEHOC'KEN, *tulpewi-hacki*; land abounding in turtles;" the name of a creek flowing into the Schuylkill near Reading, Pa.

TUNKHAN'NA, *tunk-hanne*; i. e., "the small, or smaller stream;" the name of a stream in Wyoming Co., Pa., sometimes written Tunkhannock.

TUPPEEKHANNA; i. e., "the stream that flows from a large spring;" the name of one of the sources of the Little Lehigh river in Lehigh Co., Pa.

TURTLE CREEK, PA., is a translation from the Indian word *tulpewi-sipu*.

TUSCALOO'SA, *tushka*—warrior, *lusa*—black; i. e., "black warrior;" the name of a river of Alabama. Tuscaloosa was the name of the Indian chief of "noble person and bearing," who gave battle to De Soto at Mobile and occasioned him his first serious reverse.

TUSKE'GEE, probably derived from *taskialgi*—warriors; the name of a town in Alabama.

TWO LICKS CREEK in Western Pa., is a translation from the Indian words *nischa-honi*, or *nischa-honink*.

U.

UIUKUF'KI, *ukiefki*—muddy, *oiwa*—water; i. e., "muddy water;" the name of a stream in the Indian Territory. This word was the Creek name for the Miss.

UMA'HU; i. e., "hazelwood."

U'POTOG', *apata-i*; i. e., "covering," "spreading out" as wall paper, carpets, etc.; the name of a creek in Muscogee Co., Ala.

—UTTAMAC'COMCK, *uchtamaganat*; i. e., "a path-maker," "a leader."

UTU'HU; i. e., "oak," or "the oak;" the name of a small lake near Lac Qui Parle, Minn.

UTU'HU'OJU; i. e., "oak planting," or "oak grove;" the name of a small forest on the Dakota, near Ft. Wadsworth.

V.

VENAN'GO; i. e., "interesting mark on a tree;" the name of a creek in W. Penna.

W.

WA'BASHAW, *wape-sha*; i. e., "red leaf;" the name of a town and county in Minn.

WACHACH'KEEK, *wauchou*—a hill, *keag*—land; i. e., "hilly land," or "high land;" the name of one of the plains in Catskill, N. Y.

WA'GA; i. e., "cottonwood;" the name of a western tributary of the Minn.

WALLENPAU'PACK, or WAULLENPAUPACK, or PAUPACK, *walink-papeek*; i. e., "deep and dead water;" the name of a creek in N. E. Penna., flowing into the Lackawaxen, near Honesdale.

WAL'PACK, *walpeek*; i. e., "a turn hole," "a deep and still place in a stream;" at present the name of a township in N. J.

WAM'PANOAGE', *wapan*—east, *ake*—land; i. e., "the east land." This name was applied to the country east of Narragansett Bay.

WAN'TAG, *wundachqui*; i. e., "that way."

WAN'TAGE, *cuweuagi*; i. e., "piece of timber land;" at present the name of a township in Sussex Co., N. J.

WAPALLAN'NE-WACHSCH-IECH'-EY; i. e., "bald eagle's nest."

WAPPASU'NING CREEK, *wapachsinmuk*; i. e., "at the place of the white stones" (or metal). The Delaware Indians called silver *woapachsin*.

WAP'WALL'OPEN, *waph-aliachpink*; i. e., "the place where white hemp grows;" the name of a creek in Luzerne Co., Pa.

WAR'POES, *wapoos*; i. e., "a hare, or rabbit;" the name of a

tract of land on Manhattan island, supposed at one time to abound in rabbits.

WASE'CA; probably a corruption of *washecha*; i. e., "red earth," or "red paint."

WASEBUR, *waschabuck*; i. e., "a physic."

WASHEC'HA; i. e., "vermillion," or "red earth, or paint;" the name of several small streams in Minnesota and Dakota.

WATAUGA; said to mean "the river of islands;" the name of a river in N. C.

WAUMBEC; i. e., "white rock;" said to be the Indian name for the White Mountains of N. H.

WAZIO'JU, or WASIO'JA; i. e., "pine grove;" the name of a village and creek in Southern Minn.; so named from some pine trees growing there.

WECH'QUETANK, *wikquetank*; the name of an old Indian village in E. Penna., called after a species of willow probably found on its site in former years.

WECUPPE'MEE; said to mean "bass wood;" the name of a small river in Conn.

WEEHAW'KEN, *weachin*; i. e., "maize land;" the name of a town in N. Y., on the Hudson river.

WEPA'TUCK, *weepwoiunt-ohki*; i. e., "place at the narrow pass or strait;" the name is now applied to a mountain in Conn.

WEPOI'SET; i. e., "at the little crossing place;" the Indian name for the narrows of the Kekam'uit river, R. I.

WE'QUAPAUG'; i. e., "at the end of the pond;" the name of a small stream in R. I.

WEPAUWANO, probably from *wajauwi*—"a chief," in Minsi and Delaware.

(r)

WEWO'KA, *uwa*—water, *wohkoto*—to bark; i. e., "barking water;" the name of a stream in the Indian Territory, and also of a village on its banks.

WEQUATUCK'ET, *wequa-tukq-ut*; i. e., "head of a tidal river;" the name of a cove and tidal river near Stonington, Conn.

WHEE'LING, *whilink*; i. e., "at the place of the head." The Indians say that a prisoner taken by them was put to death, and his head placed upon a pole at the place where the city of Wheeling now stands; whence the name.

WHITE DEER CREEK, Union Co., Pa., a translation from *woap-tuch-hanne*.

WHIP'PANY, *whip-hanne*; i. e., "arrow stream;" the name of a river in Morris Co., N. J.

WICCOCAM'OCA, *wik hak omeko*; i. e., "where they are building houses;" or "you see where they build houses."

WICOM'ICO, *wikomekee*; i. e., "where the houses are building;" the name of a small river on the E. shore of Md.

WICONISCO, *wikenkniskeu*; i. e., "wet and muddy camp;" the name of a stream in Dauphin Co., Pa.

WIGHSACAN, *wisachgin*; i. e., "sour grapes." Some suppose this word to be derived from *wisachgank*—rum or whiskey, *wisachk* signifying anything pungent to the taste.

WIKAI LA'KO, *u-i*—water, *kaya*—rising, *lako*—great, large; i. e., "large spring;" the name of a town of the Creek Indians in the I. T.

WILLIMAN'TIC; Authors say this word may mean either "a good lookout," or "good cedar swamp;" at present the name of a river in Conn.

WILIP'QUIN; i. e., "place of interment of skulls and bones." The Indians residing on the banks of this stream, and indeed the Delawares generally, were in the habit of taking the skulls, and whenever possible the other bones of their dead companions to certain spots, and burying them in caverns and deep holes; the name of a creek in Md.

WINANK, *winaak*; i. e., "sassafras tree."

WINGOHOCKING, *wingehacking*; i. e., "favorite place for planting;" the name of the south branch of Frankford Creek in Penna.

WIN'NEBA'GO; i. e., filthy," or "stinking;" originally the name of a tribe of Indians.

WIN'NEPE, *we-ne-be-goo-she-shing*; i. e., "a place of dirty water;" the name of a lake in Minn.

WIN'NIPAUK, *winnipaug*; i. e., "fine pond." Winnipauk, sagamore of Norwalk, is supposed to have taken his name from the place where he lived, and subsequently his name was adopted as the name of a village in Norwalk, Conn.

WIN'NIPISO'GEE, *winni-nippi-sauke*; i. e., "good water discharge or outlet;" the name of a river and lake in N. H.; the river to which evidently the name first belonged, being the outlet for the lake.

WINO'NA; i. e., "the first born child if a daughter," among the Dakotas. This word has now become the name of a town in the S. E. part of Minn.

WISAME'KING, or WISAMEEK'; i. e., "catfish camp." This camp was at or near where Washington, Pa., now stands, and for many years was the residence of a noted Indian called *Catfish*.

WISAU'KIN, *wisachgine*; i. e., "place of grapes."

WIS'CONK, *Wisquonk*; i. e., "the elbow;" the name of a river in N. J.

WISOC'CON, *wisachcan*; i. e., "bitter or pungent to the taste."

WISSAHICK'ON, *misamek-han*; i. e., "catfish stream;" the name of a stream in Philad. Co., Pa.

WISSA'YEK, *qussuek*—a rock, *ick*—place; i. e., "the rocky place, or country." This was the Indian name of Dover, Westchester Co., N. Y.

WISSIN'AMING, *wisch-ane-munk*; i. e., "where we were frightened, or put to flight."

WITAKAN'TU; i. e., "high island;" the name of a lake and also of its outlet which flows into the Minn.; so called from a high wooded island in the lake.

WITHLOCOOCHEE or WITHLACOOCHEE; i. e., "little river;" the name of a river in Florida.

WITUM'KA, WETUMP'KA, *u-i*—water, *tumkis*—it rumbles, makes a noise; i. e., “rumbling water;” the name of a tributary of the Yuchi or Euchee creek—a branch of the Chatahuchi, or Chattahoochee river.

WIWO'KA, *u-i*—water, *wokis*—it is roaring; i. e., “roaring water;” the name of an eastern tributary of the Coosa river.

WOLF CREEK, in W. Penna., was called by the Indians *tum'meik*; i. e., “the place of wolves.”

WON'GUNK; i. e., “a bend,” or “at the bend.” This word refers to a great bend in the Connecticut River, between Middletown and Portland, Conn.

WONK'EMAUG; i. e., “crooked pond,” or “a crooked pond;” the name of a small lake in Conn.

WUN'NEGUN'SET; This word is said to sig. “dish” or “bowl.” It is now, however, applied to a high hill in Lebanon, Conn. The probability is the name has been transferred from some dish or bowl-shaped valley adjacent.

WYALU'SING, *machwihillusing*; i. e., “at the dwelling place of the hoary veteran;” the name of a creek in Bradford Co., Pa., flowing into the Susquehanna below Towanda.

WYANO'KE, *wigunake*; i. e., “the point of an island,” “at the end,” “land's end.”

WYO'MING, *m'cheuomi*, or *m'cheuwami*; i. e., “extensive flats.” This name was applied by the Delaware Indians to the beautiful valley in which Wilkesbarre now stands. The North Branch of the Susquehanna was called by the Delaware's *m'chuweami-sipu*; i. e., “the river of extensive flats.” The Iriquois called it *gahonta*, a word of similar import.

WYSOX, WYSAUKIN; from *wisachgimi*; i. e., “place of grapes;” the name of a stream in Bradford Co., Pa.

Y.

YANK'TON, *ihanktonwe*; i. e., “a town or dwelling at the end.” It is said the town of Yankton, Dak., was named after a tribe of Indians called Ihanktonwe. If this be true, possibly, a better definition would be “the dwellers at the end.”

YAN'TIC. This word may sig. either "on one side of the tidal river," or "extending to the tidal river." The name is now applied to a small river in Conn.

YAZOO', *yasu*, or *yashu*; i. e., "leaf," or "leafy;" the name of a river in Miss.

YEL'LOW BREECHES, *callapassink*; i. e., "where it turns back again;" supposed to refer to some place on the stream where it turns a sharp angle. This stream for some distance, forms the boundary line between York and ~~Adams~~ ^{Cumberland} counties, Pa., and flows into the Susquehanna a short distance below Harrisburg.

YEMAS'SEE, *ya'massi*; i. e., "mild," "gentle," "peaceable." The word was first applied to a tribe of Indians inhabiting Ga., and is now the name of a town in that state north of Savannah.

YOSEM'ITE; said to mean "grizzly bear."

YOUGHIOGHENY, *yuh-wiak-hanne*; i. e., "a stream running a contrary or roundabout course;" the name of a river in Fayette Co., Pa.

SUPPLEMENTAL VOCABULARY.

A.

ALLEGHENY RIVER. This stream was called by the Senecas *o-hee-yo*; i. e., "beautiful river." They seem to have applied the same name to the Ohio; Indeed some suppose our word Ohio to be derived from this root instead of *ohui-opeek-hanne*.

B.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. The place where this city stands was called by the Mohawks *o-che-nang*; i. e., "bull thistles."

BUFFALO, N. Y. The site of this city was called by the Senecas *do-sho-weh*; i. e., "splitting the fork."

C.

CANANDAI'GUA, *ga-nun-da-gwa*; i. e., "a place selected for settlement;" the name of a lake in N. Y. It was no uncommon thing for the Indians to adopt new sites for their villages, quite frequently, for sanitary reasons.

CANADO'WA CREEK, in New York, *ga-na-da-wa-o*; i. e., "running through the hemlocks."

CANEADE'A CREEK, *ga-o-ya-de-o*; i. e., "where the heavens rest upon the earth;" the name of a stream in N. Y.

CANESERA'GA CREEK, in Chenango Co., N. Y., *ka-na-so-wa-ga*; i. e., "several strings of beads with a string lying across." There is another creek, precisely of this orthography, in Livingston Co., N. Y., said to be derived from *ga-nus-ga-go*, and to sig. "among the milk weed." Both roots, with their sig., are obtained from very high authority, and the probability is the similarity in the modern orthography is a mere coincidence.

CANESTO'TA, *ka-ne-to-ta*; i. e., "pine tree standing alone;" the name of a small creek in Chenango Co., N. Y.

CANIS'TEO RIVER, in Steuben Co., N. Y., *ta-car-nase-te-o*; i. e., "board on the water."

CANO'GA, *ga-no-geh*; i. e., "oil flowing on the water;" the name of a town on Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

CASSADA'GA LAKE, N. Y., *gus-da-go*; i. e., "under the rocks."

CASSADA'GO CREEK, N. Y. This word is from the same root as the above and has the same signification.

CATARA'QUE RIVER, N. Y., *ga-dai-o-que*; i. e., "fort in the water;" the name by which Lake Ontario was known to the English at an early day.

CATTARAUGUS CREEK, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., *ga-da-ges-ga-o*; i. e., "feted banks."

CAUGWA'GA, *ga-gwa-ga*; i. e., "creek of the cat nation;" the name of a small river in Erie Co., N. Y.

CAYU'GA RIVER, N. Y., *ga-da-geh*; i. e., "through the oak openings."

CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y. L. H. Morgan, Esq., in the appendix to his *League of the Iriquois*, says this word is derived from *gwe-u'-gweh* in the Cayuga dialect and sig. "the lake of the murky land." Compare this sig. with those in the general vocabulary.

CHAUTAU'QUA LAKE, N. Y., *cha-da-gueh*; i. e., "place where one was lost." I deem this definition far more reliable than the one given in the general vocabulary.

CHAUTAU'QUE CREEK, in N. Y. Mr. Morgan says this word is derived from *go-no-wun-go*, and sig. "the rapids."

CHENAN'GO, *o-che-nang*; i. e., "bull thistles;" the name of a river in N. Y.

CHESTER RIVER, in Delaware Co., Pa., was called by the Delawares, Macapanackhan, from *meechappenackhan*; i. e., "the large potato stream."

CHEMUNG'; said to mean "big horn," from an immense tusk of a mastodon or other antediluvian animal found in its bed; the name of a river in Southern New York, flowing into the Susquehanna.

CHITTENAN'GO, *chu-de-naang*; i. e., "where the sun shines out;" the name of a creek in N. Y.

CLARION RIVER, Clarion Co., Pa., was called by the Delaware Indians, *gawunsch-hanne*; i. e., "briar stream."

CO'HOES FALLS, N. Y., *ga-ha-oose*; i. e., "shipwrecked canoe."

CONEWAN'GO; Mr. Morgan says this word is from *go-no-wun-go*, and sig. "the rapids;" the name of a river in N. Y. See General Vocabulary.

CONHOCTON RIVER, *ga-ha-to*; i. e., "a log in the water."

CONNES'US, *ga-ne-a-sos*; i. e., "place of nanny-berries;" the name of a lake in Livingston Co., N. Y.

CON'ODAW, *gunniada*; i. e., "he tarries long."

CONOY', *guneu*; i. e., "long;" the name of a creek in Lancaster Co., Pa.

D.

DUCK CREEK, in Delaware, was called by the Indians *quniquingus*, i. e., "wild duck."

G.

GANOWAU'GES or CANAWAU'GUS, *ga-no-wau-ges*; i. e., "feted waters;" the name of a town in Livingston Co., N. Y.

GARDOW VILLAGE, *ga-da-o*; i. e., "bank in fort."

GENESEE', *gennis-he-yo*; i. e., "the beautiful valley;" the name of a river in N. Y.

H.

HOCK'ENDAU'QUA or HOCKENDOCQUE, *hackuindochwe*; the name of a stream in Northampton Co., Pa. See Genl. Voc.

HON'EYOE, *ha-ne-a-yeh*; i. e., "finger lying;" the name of a lake in Monroe Co., N. Y.

I.

IRONDE'QUOIT, *neo-da-on-da-quat*; i. e., "a bay;" the name of a bay in Monroe Co., N. Y.

N.

NIAG'ARA FALLS was called by the Senecas, who lived near them, *date-car-sko-sasa*; i. e., "the highest falls."

O.

ONONDA'GA, *o-nun-da-ga*; i. e., "on the hills;" the name of a creek in New York. See Genl. Voc.

ONTA'RIO, *ska-no-da-rio*; i. e., "beautiful lake." This root is from the Mohawk language. Compare with sig. in Gen. Voc.

ORISK'ANY, *o-his-heh*; i. e., "place of nettles;" the name of a creek in N. Y.

OSWA'YA, *o-so-a-yeh*; i. e., "pine forest;" the name of a creek in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

OSWE'GO, *o-swa-geh*; i. e., "flowing out." This river forms the outlet for a large number of lakes in Central N. Y. The word is of Mohawk origin.

OTSQUA'GO, *o-squa-go*; i. e., "under the bridge;" the name of a creek in N. Y.

OWAS'CO, *dwas-co*; i. e., "lake of the floating bridge;" the name of a lake in Cayuga Co., N. Y.

OWE'GO, *ah-wa-ga*; i. e., "where the valley widens;" the name of a river in Tioga Co., N. Y.

S.

SCHENECT'ADY, *ska-neh-ta-da*; i. e., "beyond the openings." This root is from the Seneca dialect, and varies somewhat from that in the Genl. Voc. Possibly a better translation would be "beyond the pine openings."

SKANEAT'ICE or SKANEATELES, *sha-ne-a-dice*; "long lake;" the name of a lake in Onondaga Co., N. Y.

ST. LAWRENCE. This river was called by the Oneidas *ga no-wa-ga*; i. e., "the rapid river."

SUSQUEHAN'NA. In the Onondaga dialect, this river was called *ga-wa-no-wa-na-nah*; i. e., "great island river."

We can hardly suppose, however, that the present name of this river is a corruption of this root, though a metamorphose as great as this would be, has frequently taken place in Indian names when undergoing adjustment to the English tongue.

T.

TICONDERO'GA, *je-hone-ta-lo-ga*; i. e., "noisy;" the name was applied by the Indians to the falls at the outlet of Lake George, in N. Y.

TIO'GA POINT, N. Y., in the Cayuga dialect, was called *ta-yo-ga*; i. e., "at the forks."

TIOUGHNIO'GA, *o-nan-no-gi-is-ka*; i. e., "shag-bark hickory;" the name of a river in Cortland Co., N. Y.

TONAWAN'DA, *ta-na-wun-da*; i. e., "swift water;" the name of a river in Genesee Co., N. Y.

TORON'TO; probably a corruption from *di-on-da*; i. e., "log floating on the water."

U.

UNADIL'LA, *u-na-di-lo*; i. e., "place of meeting;" the name of a town in Otsego Co., N. Y.

W.

WISCOY, *o-wa-is-ki*; i. e., "under the banks;" the name of a creek in Wyoming Co., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS VOCABULARY.

A.

AARGAU (*ar'gôw*); i. e., "a county or district of the Aar;" the name of a canton of Switzerland on the river Aar.

AAYN; an Arabic word sig. "fountain," generally written *ain*.

ABAD; a Hindoo word sig. "abode" or "dwelling place," occurring frequently as a suffix in Hindostan.

AFRICA; this word is supposed to be derived from the name of some tribe in the neighborhood of Carthage, whose name signified "wanderers." Others think this word means "south land." Others, again, that it means "land of corn or ears."

AHMED ABAD; i. e., "the abode of Ahmed;" the name of a city of Hindostan.

AIGUES MORTES (*ag'mort*); i. e., "the dead, or still waters;" the name of a town of France, located in marsh ground near the Mediterranean sea.

AIN; an Arabic word sig. "fountain."

AIX, (*âks*); a French word sig. "water." This name is given to a city of France, near which are hot saline springs, the Aqua Lextia of the Romans. It is also the name of an ancient town in Sardinia, whose thermal springs have been noted for centuries.

AIX LA CHAPELLE (*âks-lâ-shâ'pell'*); i. e., "the waters," or "the fountains;" the name of a city of Prussia, noted for its thermal springs.

AL; this word is the Arabic definite article *the*, and is found as a prefix in a great many names in Spain and elsewhere.

ALA'MO; a Spanish word sig. "poplar trees;" the name of an old fort in Bexar Co., Texas. Here, on March 6, 1836, a small body of Texans with the eccentric Davy Crocket at their head resisted a body of Mexicans of ten times their number till the last man was slain. From this circumstance the Alamo has been called the Thermopylæ of Texas.

ALHAMBRA; i. e., "the red;" so called from the color of the stones of which this magnificent Moorish palace is built. It stands on an eminence overlooking the city of Granada in Spain.

ALLAH ABAD; i. e., "the abode of God." The Hindoos esteem the waters of both the Ganges and Jumna sacred and efficacious in purifying them of sin, and regard the spot where those two rivers meet as a most sacred shrine. To this place they perform annual pilgrimages to the number of several thousands, for purposes of worship and purification. In consequence, a large city has grown up here which has taken the name of the shrine.

ALPS; this word is probably derived from the Welsh root *al*—grand, sublime, and *pen*—head; i. e., "the grand or sublime head." If this origin of the word be the correct one, it is another and additional proof of the great antiquity of the Welsh language.

ALTA CALIFORNIA; i. e., "Upper California."

AMAZON *a-madzon*; i. e., "from the breast" or "without breasts." This river was so named by Orellana, who deserting Pizzaro during the latter's operations in Peru, marched eastward across the Andes until he reached the head waters of that mighty river; then embarking on its bosom, explored it to its mouth, encountering on his voyage, as he says, much hostility from the natives, especially from *female* warriors, who to secure greater freedom in their movements, had either removed their breasts or greatly reduced them by compression, so much so as to render those organs invisible.

AM'ORITES; i. e., "mountaineers."

ANDALUSIA. The probability is this word is of Arabic origin, and signifies "hesperia or the region of the evening."

Others suppose it to be a corruption of *Vandalusia*, and to mean the country of the Vandals. The term is applied to that delightful district of Spain lying south of the Sierra Morena Mountains.

ATHLONE, *Athluan*; i. e., "ford of the moon;" the name of a town and barony of Ireland.

AUSTRIA, *oest-reich*; i. e., "the east kingdom;" so named by the Emperor Charlemagne.

AVON; from the Celtic word *afon*—water. In England this word occurs several times as the name of streams.

B.

BAALBEC, or BALBEC; i. e., "the city of Baal." The Greeks called this city Heliopolis—a word of similar import. Baal is a Hebrew word sig. "lord," "owner" or "master," and with the Babylonians and Assyrians was the god of the sun.

BAD, pl. BADEN, (Ger.;) i. e., "bath" or "baths."

BAHIA HONDA, (*bă-ee'ă on'dă*); i. e., "deep bay;" the name of a harbor in Cuba.

BALACLAVA, *bella chiava*; i. e., "the beautiful quay;" the name of a town of Russia on the Black Sea; so named by the Genoese.

BALIZE; i. e., "beacon," "sea mark," "light house." Now the name of a political division of Cent. America.

BEAR LAKE, GREAT; a lake of British America, so named from its position under the constellation of the Great Bear, the Arctic (*Arctos*—*bear*) circle passing over it.

BEERSHEBA; i. e., "well of the oath."

BELFAST; this word is a corruption of the Norse words *beal na farsad*; i. e., "the mouth of the fiord;" the name of a town in the North of Ireland.

BEN LOMOND; i. e., "beacon mountain."

BEN VENUE; "little mountain." This word and the foregoing are names of mountains in Scotland.

BETH; a Hebrew word sig. "house."

BETHANY; i. e., "the house of dates."

BETHEL; i. e., "the house of God."

BIRMINGHAM, *brom*—heath, *wych* or *wick*—village, *ham*—home; i. e., "the village on the heath," or "the home village on the heath." This latter definition is not very elegant or satisfactory. The word *ham*—enclosure or home, in this case seems to be surplussage, as the word *wych* would seem to convey equally well the idea of home or dwelling place; the name of a great manufacturing city of England.

BOKHARA; i. e., "the treasury of sciences." The name of a famous city of W. Asia, once the seat of Mohammedan learning.

BOSTON, BO-STON, BOTOLPH'S-TON; i. e., "Bartholomew's town;" the name of a town in Lincolnshire, Eng. The foregoing derivation is given by Rev. Isaac Taylor, of England, in his *Words and Places*.

BRAHMAPOOTRA; i. e., "the son of Brahm;" the name of a river of India rising in the Plateau of Thibet.

BRYN MAWR; a word of Welsh origin sig. "big hill," or "great hill;" the name of a station on the Penna. R. R., near Philad.

BUENA VISTA, (*bo'na vis'ta*); i. e., "the good view;" the name of a celebrated battle field in the N. W., part of Mexico, made memorable by the victory obtained here by the Americans under General Z. Taylor, over the Mexicans.

C.

CADIZ, Phon. *gadir*; i. e., "an enclosure." No doubt, where this city stands there was at first only a trading post of the Phœnicians; which for greater security, was by some means *enclosed*. Or the name may have had allusion to the fact that the town was built upon an island, and hence enclosed by water; the name of a seaport town of Spain.

CALCUT'TA, *Kaller Ghatta*; i. e., "the step or landing place of Kaller"—the goddess of Time.

CALIFORNIA. This name is supposed to have been taken from an old Spanish romance by Ordoñez de Montalva, published about the year 1510. The romance referred to an island of *California* on the right hand of the Indies very near the Terrestrial Paradise.

The name was first applied to an island or the peninsula of California, which was at first thought to be an island, and was adopted from the novel from 1535 to 1539. It is not known that Cortez was the first to apply it, and some even suppose it was first used in derision.

CAMBRIA, *cymry*; i. e., "the country of the mountaineers," or "the land of the mountaineers;" the ancient name of Wales.

CAMDEN; i. e., "crooked vale;" the name of a town near London, Eng.

CANARIES, Lat. *canis*—a dog; i. e., "dog islands;" so named

from the circumstance that when first discovered, those islands were found to abound in wild dogs.

CANTERBURY, *cant wara byrig*; i. e., "the men of the headland;" the name of a city and county of England.

CAPE; from the Latin word *caput*—a head. For this word the Italians have capo, the Spaniards and Portuguese, cabo, and the Arabs, *ras*.

CAPE BLANCO; i. e., "the white, blank, or bare head;" the name of several barren headlands on different parts of the globe.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN; so named by the Dutch navigator Shoutan, who first doubled it, in honor of his native village of Hoorn, on the Zuyder Zee.

CHAMPS ELYSEES (*shöns'-t-lé-zé*); i. e., "The Elysian Fields;" the name of a magnificent avenue in the city of Paris, extending from the Gardens of the Tuilleries to the Arc de Triomphe de l' Etoile; that is to the arch of triumph of the star—twelve streets radiating from this arch.

COLUMBIA RIVER, Oregon; discovered by Capt. Robt. Gray, of Boston, in 1792, and named by him in honor of his vessel, the Columbia Rediviva.

COPENHAGEN; i. e., "the market place harbor."

D.

DARDANELLES; from *Dardanus*, an ancient town on the Asiatic side of those straits built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam.

DARM; a German word, sig. "gut" or "intestine."

DETROIT; from the French, and sig. "the narrows," or "the narrow passage."

DORCHESTER. This is a hybrid word, from the Celtic word *dur*—water, and the Latin word *castra*—camp, and sig. "the camp by the water." Very good authority, however, claims that this word means "dwellers by the water."

DOUGLAS; i. e., "black water;" the name of a stream in Scotland.

E.

EBENEZER; i. e. "stone of help."

EDINBOROUGH; i. e. "Edwin's Castle, or Fort. The Celtic form is *Dun Edin Burgh*, sig. castle or fortification. This word was formerly written Edwinsburg.

EDOM; i. e., "the red;" supposed by some to be so named from the ruddy hue of its mountains; by others from the reddish color of the pottage furnished Esau, to whose lot this country fell, by his brother Jacob. The country of Edom lies between the head of the Red Sea and Palestine.

EHRENBREITSTEIN; i. e., "honor's broad stone;" the name of a town and noted fortress on the Rhine.

F.

FOND DU LAC; a French word sig. "end of the lake;" the name of a town in Wisconsin, at the head of lake Winnebago.

FONTAINEBLEAU; this French word is supposed to be derived from *fontaine-belle-eau*—"fountain of beautiful water;" the name of a small town of France near Paris.

G.

GALENA; from *galena*—a species of lead ore; the name of a city in Ill., situated near some rich mines of lead.

GALILEE; i. e., "a circle;" the name of a lake in Palestine.

GERMANY; supposed to be derived from the Gaelic word *gair-mean*; i. e., "one who cries out;" and the name either alludes to the fierce war cry of the Teutonic hordes, or more probably it expresses the wonder with which the Celts of Gaul listened to the unintelligible clash of the harsh German gutturals. Other authorities say the word is derived from *wherman* and sig. "war men."

GIBRALTAR, *Gebel el Taric*; i. e., "Taric's Hill," or "Taric's Mountain."

In the year 711 a body of Saracens under their leader Taric Ibn Zeyad, crossed over from Africa and took possession of the southern extremity of Spain, calling the promontory which for ages had been known as the Northern Pillar of Hercules, after their leader

TARIC. Gebel is an Arabic word sig. "hill," e. g., Gebel Mousa; i. e., hill of Moses. If I mistake not the word *taric* or *tarik* sig. "clear the way." If so, those hardy warriors of the desert had given to their leader an appropriate sobriquet, since it was Taric, indeed, who led their vanguard and *cleared the way* for that Saracenic host which finally overran Spain and held its fairest provinces under subjection for nearly eight centuries.

H.

HAPSBURG; i. e., "Hawk's Castle."

HAVANA; i. e., "the haven," or "the harbor." This city of Cuba has one of the very finest harbors in the world.

HAVRE; i. e., "the haven."

HEIM; a German word, sig. "home," now a suffix to many names of towns and villages in Germany, and wherever the German language prevails.

HELLESPONT; i. e., "the Sea of Helle." Helle was the daughter of Athmos, king of Thebes, and is said to have been drowned in this strait.

HELL GATE; a corruption of the old Dutch name, *Horll Gatt*; i. e., "whirl passage; the name of a dangerous rapid in New York harbor.

I.

ING; an English suffix, sig. "son of," e. g., Reading, i. e., "son of Read."

INTERLACHEN; i. e., "between the lakes;" the name of a village of Switzerland, on the river Aar, between lakes Thun and Brienz; whence the name. The town is devoid of interest in itself, but is noted for the grandeur of the surrounding scenery.

INVERNESS; i. e. "at the confluence of the Ness." This town of Scotland stands near the junction of the river Ness with Moray Frith.

J.

JAN MAYAN ISLAND, discovered by Jan Mayan, a Dutch whaling captain, and named in his honor; the name of an island in the Arctic Ocean.

JAVA; from *jayah*; i. e., "nutmeg."

K.

KEY WEST; a corruption of the Spanish words *cayo hueso*, and sig. "bone islets." The name has no reference to the position of the island, since it is not the most western of the Florida Keys, but has its origin in the beautifully white and bone-like appearance of the coral formations which fringe the shore.

L.

LA GRANGE; i. e., the "barn," "farm-house," or "country seat."

LA LAND; i. e., "low land;" the name of an island of Denmark in the Baltic sea.

LA LANDES; "the plains;" the name of a district of France.

LAMA; i. e., "one who shows the way."

LONDON; the word is supposed to be of Celtic origin, and to sig. "city of ships," or "ship-town." Some suppose *don* or *dun* is of Welsh origin, and sig. "fort."

LOS ANGELOS, (*loce an-jêh-lêz*); i. e., "the angels;" the name of a town in California.

M.

MADEIRA, Port. *Madera*; i. e., "timber." The Madeira River, an affluent of the Amazon still flows through a dense forest.

MADRE DE DIOS; i. e., "mother of God;" the name of an archipelago west of Patagonia.

MATAMORAS; *mata*—bush, *moras*—mulberry; i. e., "mulberry bush."

MATTERHORN; German *matt*—meadow, *horn*—peak; i. e. "the peak in the meadows."

N.

NETHERLANDS, *nederlanden*; i. e., "the low lands;" the name of a portion of Europe lying along the North Sea, now known as Holland, containing the mouths of the Rhine, Meuse, &c. Much of the surface near the coast is lower than the surface of the sea, and has to be protected from the ocean by dykes or embankments.

O.

OREGON; so called by Malte Brun, the great geographer, in mistake. Reading on an old Spanish map, "and it is not yet

known (*y-aun se ignora*) where the source of this river (the river now called the Columbia) is situated," he thought he recognized in the word *ignora*, the name Oregon. Alexander von Humboldt is quoted as the authority for the foregoing statement.

P.

PALESTINE, Hebraic, *pelescheth*; i. e., "philistines," "strangers," "sojourners," "wanderers."

PALMYRA; i. e., "the city of palm trees."

PALO ALTO; i. e., "high post, stake, or mast;" the name of a battle-field near the southern boundary of Texas.

PIKE'S PEAK; named in honor of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, who explored much of the country west of Miss., under President Jefferson. He fell in making a successful assault on the town of York in Upper Canada, in 1813.

Q.

QUATRE BRAS, (*kät'r brä*); i. e., "four arms;" the name of a village of Belgium situated about ten miles south-east of Waterloo; so named because, at this point, the road from Brussels to Charleroi intersects the road from Namur to Nivelles, producing *four arms*.

R.

RATISBON, a corruption of the German word *Regensburg*; i. e., "the town at the Regen;" the name of a town of Bavaria on the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen.

ROCHESTER, *rhos*—moor, *castra*—camp; i. e., "the camp on the moor;" the name of a city of England on the Medway.

S.

SACRAMENTO; i. e., "the sacrament;" the name of a city in California.

Like many other places in the new world, explored and settled by nations professing the Catholic religion, the spot where this city stands was, originally, in all probability, a missionary station, and received, as was almost the universal custom with these stations, a sacred name.

SAN SALVADOR; i. e., "holy saviour;" the name given by Columbus to the first land discovered by him.

SAVANNAH; from the Spanish word *sabana*—meadow, prairie, or plain.

SINAI; i. e., "jagged," or "full of cliffs."

SION, ZION; i. e., "the upraised."

SOUDAN, Arabic, *suda*; i. e., "blacks;" e. g., Beled-es-suda — "the land of the blacks."

T.

TEXAS. This name is taken from a town of the Nassomtes Indians, standing on the Neches River, between the Ceries and the Sabine. The signification of the name is in obscurity. It may have referred to some insignificant tribe of Indians. Some suggest it may have been derived from the Spanish word *teja*, plural *tejas*, in allusion to the light shed covering of the dwellings of the natives.

TRANS; a word of Latin origin sig. "across" or "beyond" and used as a prefix to many local names; e. g., Transylvania; i. e., "beyond the woods."

U.

UAM VAR; i. e., "great den" or "great cavern;" the name of a mountain in Perth Co., Scotland. It derives its name from a retreat among its rocks on the south side which tradition says was formerly inhabited by a giant. Allusion is made to this mountain in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

V.

VOLGA or WOLGA; a Sarmatian word, sig. "the great river."

W.

WARRINGTON; possibly from *waer-ing-ton*; i. e., "the fortified enclosure," or "the fortified town in the meadow;" the name of a town in Lancaster Co., England.

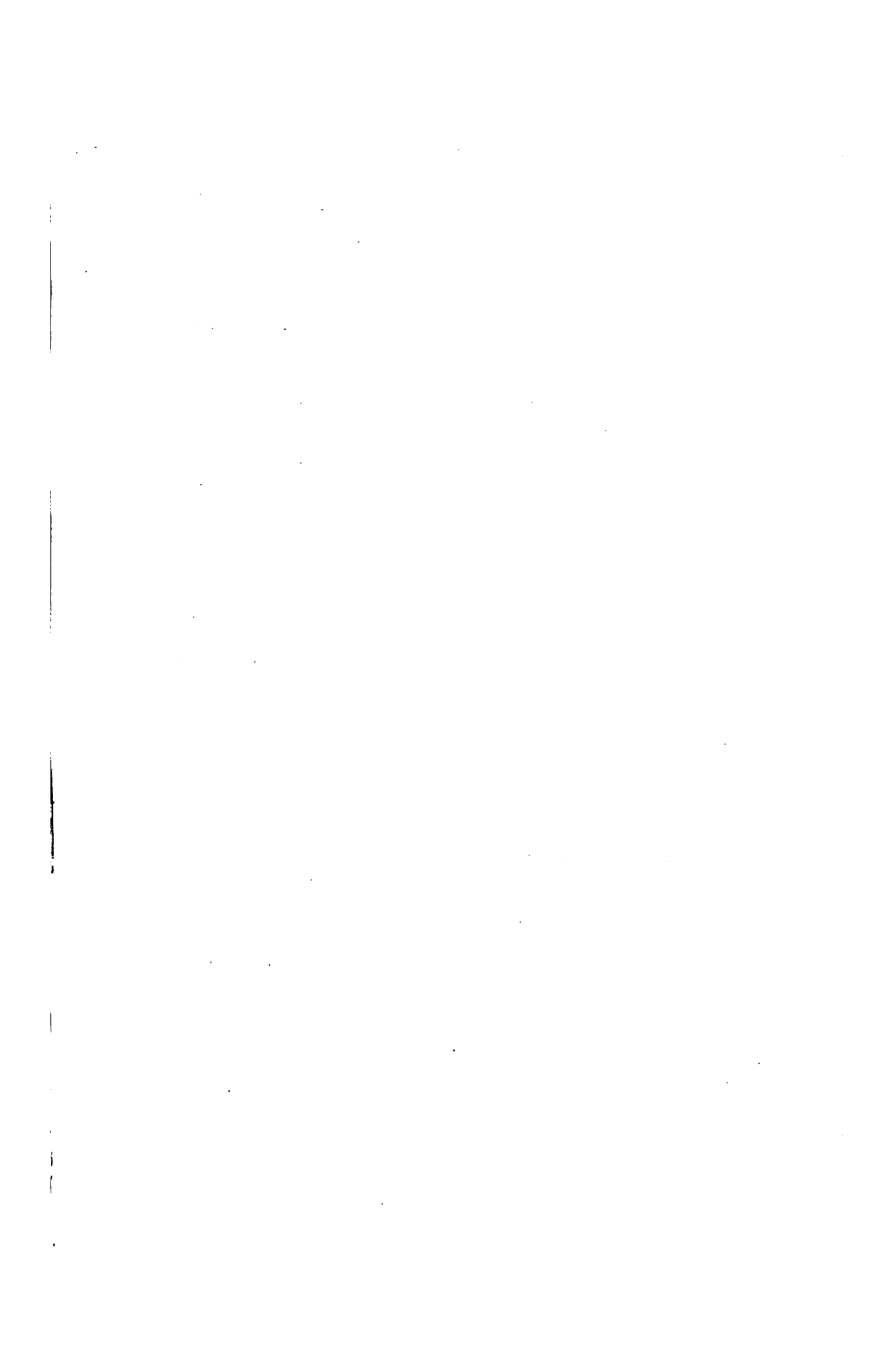
Y.

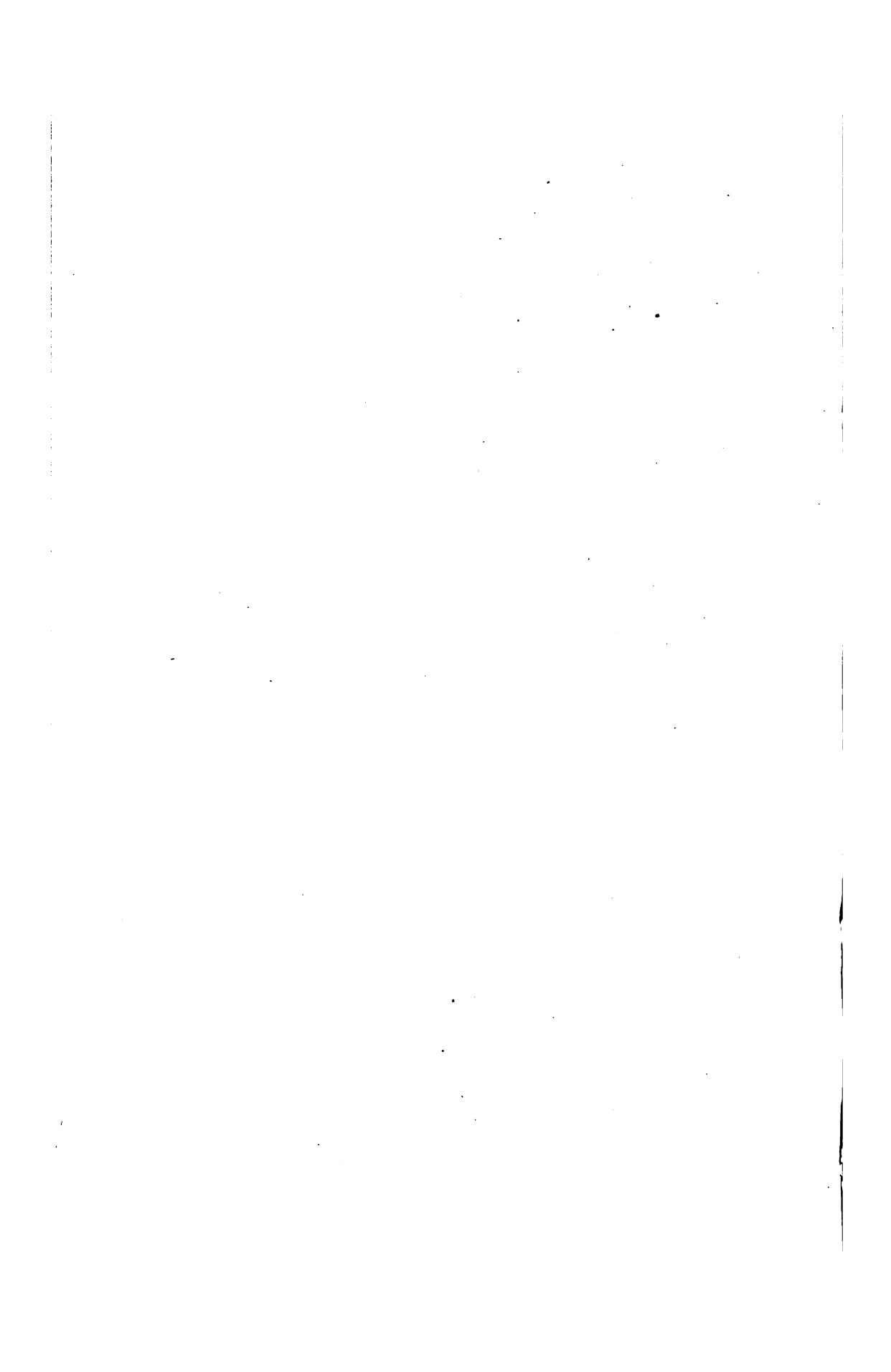
YORK; from *Eurewic* or *Yarewic*; i. e., the town on the Eure; the name of a very old town in York Co., England, standing on the banks of the Ouse river. As the Ouse is formed by the junction of the Swale and Eure, or Ure, the probability is the name Eure, or Ure, was formerly applied to what is now known as the Ouse.

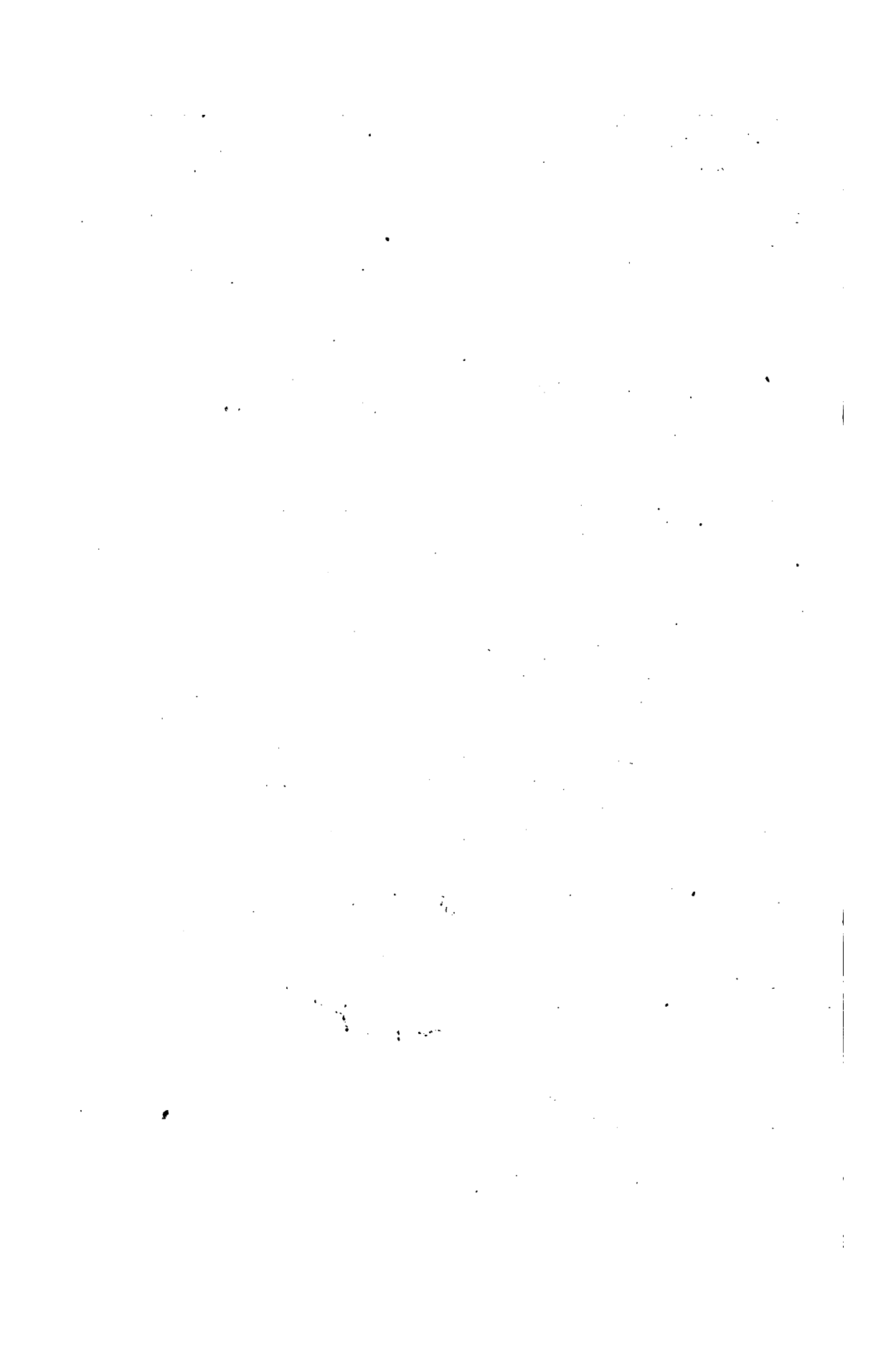
Z.

ZEE; a Dutch word, sig. "sea."

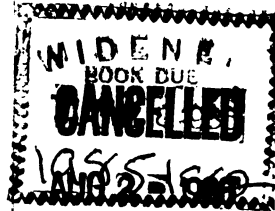
ZUYDER ZEE; i. e., "southern sea."







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